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ABSTRACT

The result of cooperative research between Statistics Canada and the United States Bureau of the Census, this report presents tabulations of the demographic, economic, and social characteristics of persons born in Canada and counted in the U. S. Census of 1980 along with persons born in the United States and counted in the Canadian census of 1981. The researchers analyzed the cumulative effects of migration between Canada and the United States on the migrant stock of the two countries. The study provides a model for efforts to obtain emigration data for nations lacking comprehensive registration systems. Forty-three tables and 27 charts and graphs are included. A copy of the Census long form questionnaires for both countries, immigration laws, and a five-page bibliography also are provided. Data on educational level from the censuses of the two countries are contained in tables A-10 and A-11 and are discussed on pages 33-34. (NL)

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Migration Between the United States and Canada

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Foreword

This report exemplifies the long and sustained cooperation between the Bureau of the Census and Statistics Canada in the pursuit of research issues of mutual concern. Immigration (and emigration), by its very nature, is a topic of international dimensions. Parallel to measurement of the international trading of goods and services, the international exchange of people between countries can only be properly understood by integrating data and information of the countries involved. Reference has often been made to the long (5,525 miles or 8,890 kilometers), shared border between Canada and the United States. Over the years, this border has been crossed by millions of immigrants, in both directions. Using 1980 United States and 1981 Canadian census data, this unique study describes and assesses the background and characteristics of the U.S.-born population in Canada and the Canadian-born population in the United States. We see this study as a breakthrough, hopefully leading to other studies on subjects of interest and benefit to our respective agencies.

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Highlights

- This report is the result of a joint study of U.S. and Canadian census data by Statistics Canada and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
- While there are over 100 million crossings of the U.S.-Canadian border each year, less than 25,000 people a year have immigrated between the two nations in the 1980's.
- The current flows between the two countries are far less than the 140,000 a year who migrated between the two countries in the 1910's or the 59,000 a year who migrated between the two countries in the 1960's.
- Major reductions in immigration between the two countries resulted from changes in the U.S. immigration laws in 1965 and in the Canadian immigration laws in 1976.
- While total immigration to the United States from all countries doubled from 1960-64 to 1980-84, migration of Canadians to the United States declined by two-thirds. Thus, while Canadians were almost 12 percent of the total in the earlier period, they represented only 2 percent of total immigrants in the 1980-84 period.
- Between the periods 1970-74 and 1980-84, total immigration to Canada from all countries declined by 28 percent. During the same period, migration of Americans to Canada declined by 65 percent. While Americans made up 13 percent of total immigrants to Canada in 1970-74, they made up only 6.4 percent in 1980-84.
- The peak number (1,310,000) of Canadians in the United States occurred in 1930, while the peak number (374,000) of Americans in Canada was reached around 1921. Current levels are considerably lower: in 1980 there were 843,500 Canadians living in the United States, and 301,500 Americans living in Canada in 1981.
- Almost two-thirds of Canadians living in the United States immigrated before 1960. Over 40 percent of Americans in Canada moved there prior to 1960.
- Over 29 percent of Canadians living in the United States and over 24 percent of Americans in Canada are age 65 and over, the result of much higher immigration flows earlier this century.
- Most Canadians who came to the United States before 1960 live in the northern tier of States while those who came after 1960 are more likely to live further south.
- Americans who came to Canada after 1960 are more likely to live in Ontario and British Columbia than those who came before 1960.
- Migrants between the two countries had higher incomes and higher educational levels than the native populations of either country.
- Close to 50 percent of Americans in Canada and 45 percent of Canadians in the United States are in highly skilled occupations.
- Both migrant groups are heavily concentrated in tertiary industries. This sector accounts for 74 percent of the Americans employed in Canada and 70 percent of the Canadians employed in the United States.

Chapter 1. Introduction

This report is the result of a major cooperative research effort between Statistics Canada and the U. S. Bureau of the Census. These agencies have developed matched tabulations of the demographic, economic, and social characteristics of persons born in Canada counted in the U. S. Census of 1980 and persons born in the United States counted in the Canadian Census of 1981. For convenience, this report uses the term "Canadians in the United States" to refer to the first group and "Americans in Canada" to refer to the second group. For the purpose of this report, the terms refer to place of birth compared to place of residence and not to current nationality (citizenship).

Giving attention to substantial differences in the two data systems, researchers at the two statistical agencies have analyzed the cumulative effects of migration between Canada and the United States on the migrant stock of the two countries. The conduct of the study provides a model for bilateral efforts to obtain emigration data for nations lacking comprehensive emigration registration systems.

HISTORICAL MIGRATION FLOWS

By way of background, chapter 2 details the changes that have occurred in Canadian/U.S. migration patterns by examining the historical administrative data on migration flows between the two countries. Migration flows between Canada and the United States once represented one of the more important sets of international migration flows in the volume of net and gross flows. Yet these migration streams received relatively little public attention, despite a number of important academic studies of the phenomenon (Hansen, 1940; Truesdell, 1943; Coats and Maclean, 1943; Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1956; Pankhurst, 1966; Vedder and Gallaway, 1970; Lavoie, 1972; St. John-Jones, 1973; Samuel, 1969; Woudenberg and McKee, 1980; Boyd, 1981; Brox, 1983). Despite the size of the flows, they had a unique character as inconspicuous, noncontroversial, two-way movements across an international border between relatively similar populations.

In the nineteenth century, migration flows between the United States and Canada proceeded with relatively little hindrance from national boundaries or immigration quotas. By 1910, the United States had over 1.2 million residents who were born in Canada, while the 1911 Census of Canada counted over 300,000 residents who were born in the United States. During the next 50 years, over 2.3 million persons migrated from Canada to the United States and about 1.2 million migrated from the United States to Canada. These numbers represent the gross number of immigrants counted in the administrative system at the time they qualified for "landed immigrant" status in Canada or "permanent resident" status in the United States.

In 1965, amendments to the U.S. immigration laws markedly restricted entry of Canadians to the United States. Migration from Canada to the United States fell from 430,000 in the 1960's to 180,000 in the 1970's.

Unrestricted flows from the United States to Canada continued for another decade, and, in fact, the 1970's saw the highest decadal migration to Canada from the United States since the 1920's, totaling over 190,000. This high influx from the United States, combined with the restrictions on migration to the United States, resulted in the unusual situation of a positive net immigration in favor of Canada for the 1970's.

Major restrictions on the flow of Americans to Canada came with the passage of Canada's 1976 Immigration Act. The flow of migrants from the United States to Canada fell from 143,000 in the 1970 to 1975 period to 51,000 in the 1980 to 1985 period. The net balance was again in favor of the United States, but with much smaller flows in both directions.

The increasing legal restrictions on migration between the two countries changed the character as well as the size of the migration flows. Before 1965, the migration flows between the two countries were large, essentially unregulated population movements, responding to similar economic influences as those affecting internal migration. In the last two decades, with tighter immigration laws, these flows have become much smaller, highly controlled movements, more typical of long-distance international migration. Consequently, there are substantial differences in the character of the migrant stock populations coming before and after the changes in legislation.

CENSUS MIGRANT STOCK DATA

Chapter 3 shifts from the administrative records on immigration between the two countries to census data on the migrant stock. It should be noted that administrative data have historically classified immigrants by

country of previous residence. Only since 1950 have both countries had information on country of birth in their administrative data. Both streams contain a significant percentage of immigrants born outside of either Canada or the United States. In the United States to Canada flow, this percentage ranges between 16 and 20 percent for the last three decades. The corresponding percentages for the Canada to United States flow are somewhat higher—ranging between 25 and 31 percent.

In contrast to the annual flow data provided by administrative data on immigration, the migrant stock data obtained from census data reflect the long-term, cumulative consequences of direct and return migration and the mortality of migrants. Census data also take account of changes in the migrants' demographic, social, and economic circumstances since migrating.

These data have the advantage of permitting comparisons of the relative status of the migrant stock in each country by their eventual characteristics in the country of destination. Thus, the data provide a good indication of how well immigrants have adapted to their new environment and how they compare with the native-born population.

Chapter 3 also examines the historical changes in migrant stock between censuses. The importance of Canadian migration to the United States is evident from the fact that 1,180,000 or 11.4 percent of the total foreign-born population living in the United States in 1900 were born in Canada. By 1980, the Canadian-born population in the United States had declined to 843,000, which represented only 6.0 percent of the foreign-born population. Even at this smaller percentage, the only countries with a higher percentage of the migrant stock in the United States were Mexico (15.6 percent) and Germany (6.0 percent).

The United States has had an even greater impact on Canada's migrant stock population. At its peak in 1921, the U.S.-born population in Canada was 375,000, almost 20 percent of the foreign-born population of Canada. By 1981, this number had declined to slightly more than 310,000, representing around 8 percent of those born outside Canada. Even so, the only countries with larger shares of the Canadian foreign-born population were the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland combined (23 percent) and Italy (10 percent).

Equally important, but more difficult to measure, Canada appears to be the most frequent country of destination for U.S.-born emigrants. The United States is the overwhelming choice of Canadian-born emigrants.

Comparative Characteristics of the Migrant Stock

Chapters 4 through 8 present the comparative demographic, social, and economic characteristics of two specific migrant stock populations (the Canadian-born population counted in the 1980 U.S. census and the U.S.-born population counted in the 1981 Canadian census). Problems of comparability arise as the two countries ask slightly different questions and have different coding instructions and sampling procedures (appendix C). As a result, the involvement of both statistical agencies has been needed to address the comparability issues. While not all problems have been solved, the broad trends shown in the comparative data should still provide a good general framework for analyzing the similarities and differences of the two migrant populations.

It should be remembered that the data sets used in this study represent a cross-sectional description of the characteristics of the migrant stock at the time of the census and do not measure the characteristics of the immigrants at the time of arrival. Nevertheless, these relative characteristics of each country's migrant stock reflect the history of relative opportunities as well as recent restraints and controls affecting the flow of immigrants across the Canadian-U.S. border. These relative characteristics are examined in five different areas: demographic, social, labor force status, employment characteristics (occupation and industry), and income.

Demographic Characteristics of the Migrant Stock

Chapter 4 shows the demographic characteristics of Americans in Canada in 1981, compared to Canadians in the United States in 1980. Many of these residents immigrated prior to 1960 when immigration laws in both countries were much less restrictive. As a result of the restrictions on flows of Canadians to the United States in 1964, almost two-thirds (64.7 percent) of Canadians in the United States immigrated before 1960. Since large-scale migration of Americans to Canada occurred for 12 more years until Canada changed its immigration laws in 1976, a lesser proportion (44.2 percent) of Americans in Canada immigrated before 1960.

This predominance of persons who immigrated before 1960 results in a rather old age structure for Canadians in the United States in 1980 and for Americans in Canada in 1981. Almost 30 percent of the Canadians in the United States and 24 percent of the Americans in Canada were over 65 years of age at the time of the censuses. However, most immigrants in either direction since 1975 are still in the early labor force and childhood ages by the census dates. Relatively few are in their retirement or pre-retirement years.

Chapter 4 also shows that the number of female immigrants counted in the 1980/81 censuses substantially exceeded the number of male immigrants. For persons immigrating in earlier periods, some of the female predominance might be due to differential mortality among the relatively older population of early

immigrants. However, the low sex ratio exists for even the most recent immigrants where differential mortality should not be a factor.

A partial explanation of the predominance of women over men (low sex ratios) in both immigrant populations may come from the priority both nations' laws give to applicants for immigration who are spouses of citizens. If a substantial portion of the immigration is due to marriages between Canadian and American citizens, and if the wife is more likely to move to the husband's country of residence, then these low sex ratios would be expected.

The changes in the sex ratio with time are somewhat more difficult to explain. One wonders why there is a somewhat higher proportion of males for Canadians who immigrated to the United States from 1975 to 1980. It may simply be that males are more likely to be short-term migrants, immigrating for economic reasons but returning to their native country after 5 or 10 years. In such a case, they would be counted as immigrants for the first 5-year period after their migration but would not be counted in censuses taken 10 or more years after their date of initial immigration.

A more precise explanation may be found for the higher sex ratio among Americans who immigrated to Canada during the 1965 to 1969 and 1970 to 1974 period. U.S.-Canadian migration during this period was influenced by Americans entering Canada to avoid military service in the United States. The importance of this phenomenon in terms of its lasting consequences for population redistribution is not nearly as great as the temporary immigration flows might indicate. Only a relatively small number of Americans in Canada in 1981 entered between 1965 and 1970, when opposition to the draft was highest. While the number of Americans in Canada in 1981 who entered between 1970 and 1975 was considerably higher, draft resisters probably compose only a small part of this population since it includes more women than men. However, a few thousand extra males entering Canada as draft resisters might be a plausible explanation for the increase in the sex ratio shown during these periods.

IMMIGRATION BY REGION OF DESTINATION

One pattern in chapter 4 that does appear to have changed markedly over time is the geographical distribution of the immigrants' destinations. Immigrants from Canada to the United States prior to 1960 were most likely to live in States along the northern tier of the United States. In fact, in 1980, 57 percent of all Canadians who migrated to the United States prior to 1960 lived in New England or one of the States bordering Canada. In contrast, only 42 percent of the Canadians who migrated to the United States after 1960 lived in one of these States in 1980.

In Canada, the geographical distribution of Americans has shifted out of the prairie provinces to Ontario and British Columbia. For example, Saskatchewan's percentage declined from 8.9 percent of pre-1960 migrants to only 2.6 percent of post-1960 migrants. Similarly, Alberta's percentage dropped from 15.9 percent to 12.7 percent.

These geographical shifts are consistent with the shift of immigration away from an unrestricted, economically motivated movement across the border in search of better farmland or close-by jobs. In these cases, distance can be the major limiting factor as it is in internal migration. With recent restrictions on immigration, the limiting factor is not distance but the legal approval for moving. Once that approval is obtained, the distance of the move is a secondary restraint.

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Comparisons of years of school completed for Americans in Canada and Canadians in the United States are shown in chapter 5. While the educational data collected in Canada and the United States are not totally comparable, they are similar enough to justify comparisons at certain educational levels: less than grade 9 (0 to 8 years completed); secondary school diploma (high school graduate); and university degree (4 years or more of college). At these levels, the comparison of the two immigrant populations presents a mixed picture. For persons 25 years and over, the proportions with less than grade 9 were similar, the proportion with a secondary school diploma was higher among Canadians in the United States, and the proportion with a university degree was higher among Americans in Canada.

The slightly lower educational level of Canadians in the United States, compared to Americans in Canada is attributable to its older age structure and to the generally lower educational level among the elderly. Nonetheless, the educational level of the Canadians in the United States was slightly higher than that of the total U.S. population. An example of the effect of age structure is provided by the data for females with only an elementary school education. While the proportion of the population with only an elementary school education was higher for **total** Canadian females 25 years and over in the United States, the proportions were lower for Canadian females in the United States in each **individual** age group.

Data on highest educational level for the total Canadian population and for Americans in Canada show a different pattern. Here, the lower end of the educational distribution is represented by less than grade 9, and the upper end is represented by university degree. For both males and females 25 years old and over, the educational levels are higher among Americans in Canada than among the total population of Canada. Thus, in

contrast to the situation with Canadians in the United States, Americans in Canada had a higher overall educational level, despite an older age structure, than the Canadian population as a whole.

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

Chapter 6 examines the labor force characteristics of the migrant stock between countries. Labor force participation is higher for Americans in Canada (55 percent) than for Canadians in the United States (50 percent). These results hold, even when standardized for the effects of age. For those who worked in the year preceding the census, 53 percent of Canadians in the United States worked full time versus some 46.5 percent of their counterparts in Canada. More interesting, however, is the fact that immigrants who entered after the tightening of the immigration laws are likely to have much lower rates of labor force participation than those entering before the laws were changed (especially when the results are standardized by age). The participation rates in the 1980 U.S. census are lower for Canadians entering after 1965. Likewise, the participation rates in the 1981 Canadian census are lower for Americans entering after 1975. This is consistent with the fact that immigration has changed from primarily an economic flow to one of reunification of families in which the immigrant spouse may be less likely to work.

Chapter 7 examines the distribution of immigrants by occupation. This occupational distribution reflects the selectivity of immigration controls. Executive, administrative, managerial, and professional specialty occupations represent a large portion of all immigrants. Overall, some 38 percent of Americans in Canada and 30 percent of Canadians in the United States fall into these categories, whereas less than 23 percent of the total U.S. and Canadian populations are in these occupations. Among recent immigrants, the increasing restrictions on migration have led to an even higher proportion of immigrants in these categories (approximately 45 percent for each stream) since those economic immigrants who meet the restrictions are more likely to be in these occupations.

INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Chapter 8 examines the relative income characteristics of immigrants between the two countries. For year-round, full-time classifications of workers, the median income of Canadians in the United States is higher than that of the total American population. This pattern does not seem to be affected by the length of residency in the United States. On the other hand, the incomes of Americans in Canada tend to concentrate at both ends of the distribution, when compared to the overall Canadian population.

With the exception of female, U.S.-born immigrants in Canada, **recent** immigrants are most heavily concentrated in the upper income groups. While the income of all year-round, full-time workers among recent immigrants to the United States or Canada from all countries was considerably lower than the income of the native populations, the incomes of recent immigrants from Canada or the United States were well above the average incomes of the native populations of either country.

SUMMARY

As the reader encounters the further elaboration of these findings in subsequent chapters, several themes should be kept in mind.

Throughout this study, much attention has been paid to the problems of matching census data gathered by two different national statistical agencies. The two major operations involved producing matching tabulations of the foreign born population, and reconciling the definitional differences in each demographic, social, and economic characteristic selected from the two censuses and used in the tabulations. The successes and failures in developing comparative data provide valuable lessons for future data collection and data matching operations.

The migration between the two countries historically has been unusual for the similarity of the characteristics of migrants in both directions. Although large numbers of migrants have moved in both directions, the net numerical balance has been in the direction of the United States. However, the characteristics of the migrants have not tended to favor either flow. With major economic disparities, civil conflict, war, and political persecution basically irrelevant to Canada-U.S. migrant exchanges, the emphasis in migration has been on the trading of highly-skilled and educated immigrants.

While there are few major differences in the characteristics of the migrants by the direction of the flow, there are substantial differences in characteristics by the time of migration. The most significant factor in the U.S.-Canadian migration interchange is the marked restriction placed on migration between the two countries after changes in U.S. immigration laws in the mid-1960's and Canadian immigration laws in the mid-1970's.

Analysis of the migrant stock populations in the most recent censuses shows the effects of these recent reductions in immigration flows. The migrant stock populations have much higher proportions of elderly than the native populations. The characteristics of recent migrants who meet the new legal restrictions on migration are substantially different from earlier immigrants. Recent migrants are more highly educated, richer, and more likely to migrate to areas away from the border

between the two countries. In many ways, the differences between migrants before and after the passage of the new immigration laws resemble the differences between internal and international migration.

As immigration volumes between Canada and the United States diminish, the inference would be that increasingly the border is an effective barrier to legal, formal immigration. However, it must be recognized that given the proximity of the two countries, limited work permits, long-term "vacations" of retired persons, and undocumented immigration may well serve as partial substitutes for formal immigration. Moreover, as the United States and Canada enter an era of free trade in the 1990's, the tensions between increased trade and limited legal immigration may become acute.

One last thought that should be kept in mind concerns the aspects of the migration between Canada and the United States that this report was not designed to study. While there are many such aspects, the one that may be most crucial is the macroeconomic effect that migration flows between the two countries have in improving the efficiency of their economies. Just as the impacts of the large trade flows between the two countries go far beyond the net trade balance, the impacts of their migration flows are far more complex than what is represented by the net migration balance. Even if net migration between the two nations were zero, the interchange of migrants may have favored the economies and societies of both countries through improved job mobility and better matching of resources with demand.

Chapter 2. Annual Migration Flows

This chapter reviews the long history of U.S.-Canada migration by examining the administrative data on migration flows between the two countries. These data reveal the story of the transformation from the large, relatively uninhibited migration flows of last century to the much smaller and legally constrained migration flows of recent decades.

Marcus Lee Hansen (1940) described the nineteenth century as a period in which the U.S.-Canada border was crossed quite readily by both agricultural and urban immigrants. For the period before 1910, few reliable data are available to show annual migration trends between Canada and the United States. However, the cumulative effects of that earlier migration are clearly indicated in the 1910 census of the United States and the 1911 Census of Canada. Those censuses reported 1,210,000 Canadians in the United States and 304,000 Americans in Canada.

It is only after 1910 that both the United States and Canada have fairly complete data on annual migration flows between the two countries (table 1). For most of those years, the preponderance of the migration has been from Canada to the United States. The following discussion describes the relative sizes of the migration flows over time, along with some of the major causes for those changes (figure 1).

Table 1. Migration Between Canada and the United States, by Country of Last Previous Residence: 1910 to 1988

Period	Canada to United States	United States to Canada
Total	3,062,970	1,601,665
1910 to 1919	708,715	694,059
1920 to 1929	949,286	238,632
1930 to 1939	162,703	96,311
1940 to 1949	160,911	70,164
1950 to 1959	353,169	97,687
1960 to 1969	433,128	153,609
1970 to 1979	179,585	193,111
1980 to 1988	[E]148,035	72,586

[E]Estimated figures for 1980 to 1983 (see note in appendix table A-5), actual figures for 1984 to 1988.

Source: Appendix tables A-3 and A-5.

The 1910 to 1929 period saw the highest U.S.-Canada immigration flows ever recorded. During this period, 1,658,000 persons migrated from Canada to the United States and 933,000 migrated from the United States to Canada. Migration to the United States was due in large part to the rapid economic development of the Northeast and North Central States which attracted large numbers of Canadian workers. During this time, Canada also made special efforts to promote immigration to Canada from other countries, including the United States, in order to meet the demands in the development of agriculture and other resources in Western Canada (Dillingham, 1911:25).

During the depression and war years which followed, however, immigration in both directions dropped sharply. Between 1930 and 1949, only 324,000 persons migrated from Canada to the United States, and 166,000 persons migrated from the United States to Canada.

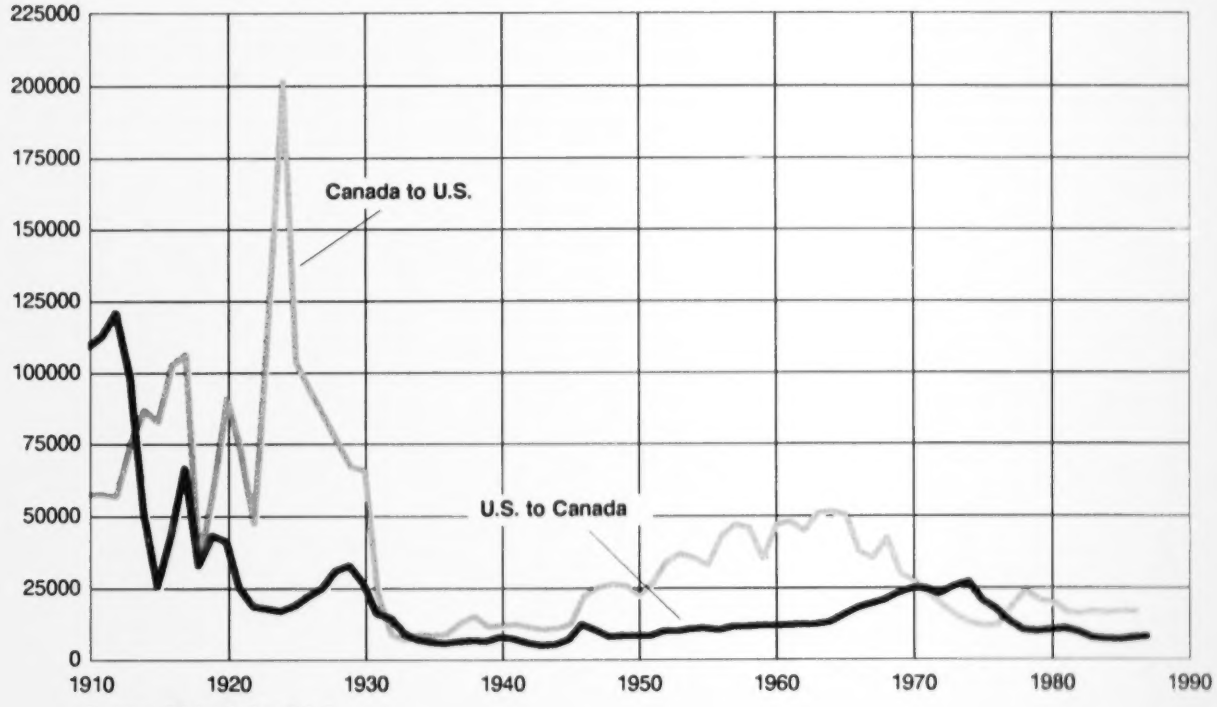
Between 1950 and 1969, immigration rebounded with more than 786,000 persons migrating from Canada to the United States, largely due to the "increased availability of employment ... the higher wages of American industry and better economic prospects in the United States" (Samuel, 1982: 179). Likewise, over 251,000 persons migrated from the United States to Canada due to the "...economic upswing in Canada, coupled with the growth of a branch economy, expansionary migration policy, and the increasing U.S. reaction against the Vietnam War" (Boyd, 1981: 652).

Until 1965, migration between the two countries had been free to respond to the relative economic opportunities on both sides of the border (Samuel, 1982:179) unrestrained by strict immigration quotas or regulations. The U.S. Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 explicitly exempted Western Hemisphere immigration from any numerical limitations and Canadian policy continued to encourage immigration.

However, beginning in 1965, changes in the immigration laws markedly restricted access of Canadian migrants to the United States (appendix B). In 1965, amendments to the U.S. immigration law abolished the national origins quota system and at the same time restricted entrants from the entire Western Hemisphere to 120,000 a year. In 1976, further restrictions were made by extending the 20,000 per country limit to all nations. Migration from Canada to the United States fell to 180,000 for the 1970 to 1979 decade and to 115,000 from 1980 to 1986.

During the early 1970's, the lack of restrictions on flows from the United States to Canada (along with a

Figure 1.
Immigration Between Canada and the United States: 1910–1988



Source: Tables A-3 and A-5.

small but highly visible movement of draft resisters to Canada) yielded the highest migration to Canada from the United States since the 1920's with a total for the decade of over 190,000. This high flow combined with the restrictions in flows from the United States to Canada resulted in a highly positive net immigration in favor of Canada.

Major restrictions on the flow of persons born in the United States to Canada came with the passage of the 1976 Immigration Act of Canada. Under the provisions of the 1976 Immigration Act, the Canadian Government established annual target immigration levels for which immigrants are accepted on a battery of selection criteria. Given the recent target immigration levels of 90,000 to 135,000 a year from all countries, and the preponderance of assisted relatives, refugees, domestic workers, and entrepreneurs in the selection criteria (appendix B), the flow of migrants from the United States to Canada has been sharply curtailed. While the 1970 to 1975 flow was 143,000, the 1980 to 1985 flow was only 51,000. By the 1980 to 1985 period, the net balance was again in favor of the United States.

Canada and the United States have been gradually closing the immigration door to each other. The reduction in joint U.S.-Canadian migration over the past 20 years has had a major impact on the demographic characteristics of the resident immigrant populations described in this study. From all evidence available, this parallel reduction in immigration has not been the result of any deliberate policy or plan on the part of either country. In fact, there has never been a formal or informal reciprocal immigration agreement between the United States and Canada. Basically, the current situation is a side effect of both countries' concentration on immigrants from elsewhere. The United States and Canada continue to be leading immigrant-receiving countries both absolutely and relative to population size. During the past 20 years, the direction of policy in both countries has been to focus on world immigrant pressures—especially for admitting refugees, uniting families, and meeting national needs for skilled, specialized labor. This policy, as expressed in immigrant legislation in Canada and the United States, has been one of dispersing and "democratizing" quotas with little if any recognition of the two countries' common boundary, ethnic commonalities, or national origins. The inevitable, if unintended, consequence has been the drastic decline in migration between the United States and Canada.

IMMIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Most of the above discussion has been based on the country of previous residence since that is the form in which the longest series of immigration data is available.

Table 2. Migration between Canada and the United States, by Country of Birth and Country of Last Previous Residence: 1955 to 1988

Period	Canada to United States			United States to Canada		
		Immigrants with Canada as last previous residence			Immigrants with United States as last previous residence	
	Canadian-born	Number	Percent Canadian-born	U.S.-born	Number	Percent U.S.-born
1955 to 1959	138,964	200,894	69.2	42,928	53,361	80.4
1960 to 1964	167,482	240,033	69.8	45,327	58,707	77.2
1965 to 1969	136,371	193,095	70.6	78,614	94,902	82.8
1970 to 1974	54,313	95,252	57.0	104,603	123,191	84.9
1975 to 1979	58,269	84,333	69.1	57,805	69,920	82.7
1980 to 1984	57,767	[E]83,059	[E]69.5	36,497	44,148	82.7
1985 to 1988	46,083	64,976	70.9	23,818	28,438	83.8

[E]Estimated figures for 1980 to 1983 (see note in appendix table A-5), actual figures 1984 to 1988.

Source: Appendix tables A-3, A-5, and A-6.

However, the major thrust of this joint study is toward examining the migrant stock of the Canadian-born and U.S.-born populations from census data. In order to be consistent with this migrant stock concept, annual migration data by country of birth rather than country of previous residence are desirable.

Data on annual migration between Canada and the United States by country of birth are available for the period 1951 to 1988. Table 2 presents these data for 5-year periods from 1955 to 1984, plus 1985 to 1988. For these periods, the ratio of Canadian-born migrants to migrants with Canada as last previous residence ranged from 57 to 71 percent. The ratio of U.S.-born migrants to migrants with the United States as the last previous residence is between 77 and 85 percent for the periods since 1950.

Given these differences in ratios, the net effects of immigration based on country of birth differ from those based on country of last residence. Especially noteworthy in the comparison of annual immigration flows by country of birth is that the migration of Americans to Canada exceeds the migration of Canadians to the United States from 1969 through 1976 (table A-6). This trend is due to the decline in the migration of Canadians to the United States and the increase in migration from the United States to Canada. The decline in the flow of the Canadians to the United States appears to be the result of the U.S. Immigration Act of 1964 restricting immigration to the United States from Western Hemisphere countries (see appendix B). On the other hand, the increase in migration of Americans to Canada may have been due in part to the reaction against the Vietnam War, which led some young men to migrate to Canada rather than serve in the U.S. Armed Forces. Moreover, the Canadian immigration laws during this period were still quite favorable for the immigration of U.S. citizens. Major restrictions on this flow were not put into effect until the passage of the 1976 Immigration Act of Canada.

SUMMARY

Changing immigration laws as well as changing social and economic conditions have led to major fluctuations in migration flows between the United States and Canada. The highest flows were in the 1910's and 1920's followed by much lower rates during the depression and war years of the 1930's and 1940's. Increasing immigration levels in the 1950's and 1960's were cut markedly by changes in immigration laws in 1965 in the United States and in 1976 in Canada. The resulting migration flows in the 1970's and 1980's from Canada to the United States and in the 1980's from the United States to Canada represent the lowest levels of migration since the 1940's.

Canadian-U.S. migration has declined dramatically during the past two decades. Both countries have increasingly turned elsewhere for immigrants, with priorities governed more by the humanitarian needs of less-developed world regions, refugees, and the bringing together of families and kin, than by individual economic motivations, continental ties, and shared boundaries.

Although annual migration flows from Canada to the United States seldom approach the quotas allowed for such migration, there does appear to be a definite pentup demand for migration. Evidence of such demand can be seen in instances such as the January 1987 special offering of 10,000 non-quota slots for immigration to the United States that resulted in a massive number of Canadian applicants. A similar demand in the reverse direction is evident from discussions with Canadian consular officials who detail the instances of Americans who wish to migrate to Canada and find that they cannot meet the criteria for "landed immigrant" status.

As official, legal migration between Canada and the United States has declined markedly in recent years, it would be naive to ignore the possibility of some undetermined amount of undeclared, or illegal immigration.

This is especially likely in view of the favorable conditions (geography, social and political compatibility, language, and ease of assimilation) facilitating movement between the two countries. With more than 100 million relatively expedient border crossings a year between the two countries, it is to be expected that various substitutes for formal, legal immigration might be found. Such substitutes might include work permits, extended vacations, and even undocumented immigration.

The historical variations in migrant flows between the two countries have been reflected in the changing size of the migrant stock of persons born in the United States or Canada and residing in the other country. The next chapter summarizes the changing absolute levels of migrant stock from historical census data.

Chapter 3. The Changing Levels of the Migrant Stock

Both Canada and the United States of America are often described as nations of immigrants and their descendants. Despite the positive impact of immigration on their population growth, however, each country has also experienced a continuous outflow of people. A sizeable portion of each country's emigration has been to the other. Geographic proximity and similarity of population stock have facilitated population exchange and settlement. Furthermore, there are no major physical barriers separating the two countries, and "among all the immigrants into the two countries, those whose amalgamation and absorption was quickest and easiest were the Canadians in the United States and the Americans in Canada. The Canadian-born share the common heritage of their birthright—America—with the American-born citizens of the United States" (Truesdell, 1943, p. VI).

In this chapter, the historical trend and pattern of migration flows between the two countries will be described through an examination of country of birth information collected in the respective population censuses. The foreign-born population residing in any country at a particular census date represents the cumulative net effects of immigration, emigration and/or return migration, and deaths to immigrants before that date. A particular value of these census data is the opportunity they provide every decade to quantify the net effects of these demographic events. Each component of change in the migrant population is incompletely measured by the official annual administrative records of immigration. For example, statistics on return migration are almost nonexistent. Censuses can supplement the administrative immigration statistics with data on immigration's cumulative net effects. A historical analysis of the census counts of Canadians in the United States and Americans in Canada reveals a richer picture of the migrant exchange between the two nations.

In interpreting these data, one should bear in mind the errors and biases of the census counts, the differences in the Canadian and U.S. censuses, and some variations from census to census. These include: (a) under/over enumeration; (b) misreporting of country of birth; (c) variation in question design; (d) different edit procedures; (e) varying residence rules; and (f) the inclusion or exclusion of certain groups in census counts (e.g., exclusion of foreign students, persons on employment visas, and all foreign State Department personnel in the Canadian census, and the inclusion of foreign students, medium and long-term temporary residents employed by American or foreign firms, and foreign government employees not living on embassy grounds in the United States census). More detailed information is presented in appendix C on data limitations and quality.

TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF CANADIANS IN THE UNITED STATES AND AMERICANS IN CANADA

The number of foreign-born residents in the United States registered a steady intercensal increase from 1850 to 1930, a decrease from 1930 to 1970, and a large increase of 4,461,000 between 1970 and 1980, when the census enumerated 14,080,000 foreign-born residents. The phenomenal increase between 1970 and 1980 is due to several factors: high legal immigration, refugee movement, undocumented immigrants, improved census coverage, and changed edit procedures.[1]

Somewhat similar variations occurred in the trend of the number of Canadians enumerated in the U.S. censuses. This number increased from 148,000 in 1850 to 1,210,000 in 1910 (tables 3 and 4 and figure 2). After a period of stability, the number of Canadians in the United States decreased from 1,310,000 in 1930 to 812,000 by 1970. The number of Canadians in the United States changed little between 1970 and 1980.

The shaded part of figure 2 (i.e., the distance between the curves of the Canadians in the United States and the Americans in Canada) shows the extent of lifetime

[1]The coverage of the 1980 census relative to that of the 1970 census was much improved. The 1970 census did, however, include parental birthplace, enabling editing to determine native-born persons of foreign or mixed parentage. In the 1980 census, parental birthplace was not ascertained and such editing was not possible. Current Population Surveys of November 1979 and April 1983 suggest that several hundred thousand persons may be misclassified as foreign-born naturalized citizens when, in fact, they should be counted as native-born because of the U.S. citizenship of their parent(s). Thus, there appears to be some misreporting of foreign-born status by persons born abroad of American parent(s) in the 1980 census. In the 1981 Canadian census, persons born abroad of Canadian parent(s) are not included in the foreign-born population figures.

Table 3. Total Foreign-Born and Canadian-Born Populations in the United States: 1850 to 1980

Census year	Foreign-born population in the United States	Canadian-born population in the United States[1]		
		Total	Percent of foreign-born population in the United States	Percent of total population of the United States[2]
1850	2,244,602	147,711	6.6	0.64
1860	4,138,697	249,970	6.0	0.79
1870	5,567,229	493,464	8.9	1.24
1880	6,679,943	717,157	10.7	1.43
1890	9,249,560	980,938	10.6	1.56
1900	10,341,276	1,179,922	11.4	1.55
1910	13,515,886	1,209,717	9.0	1.32
1920	13,920,692	1,138,174	8.2	1.08
1930	14,204,149	1,310,369	9.2	1.07
1940	11,656,641	[3]1,065,480	9.1	0.81
1950	10,420,908	1,003,038	9.6	0.67
1960	9,738,091	952,500	9.8	0.53
1970	9,619,302	812,421	8.4	0.40
1980	14,079,906	842,859	6.0	0.37

[1]Newfoundland included with Canada for all years.
[2]The populations of Hawaii and Alaska are not included for the calculation of rates before 1960.
[3]Refers to White population only.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States,* Colonial Times to 1970; 1980 Census of Population, Vol. 1. *Characteristics of Population, United States Summary.*

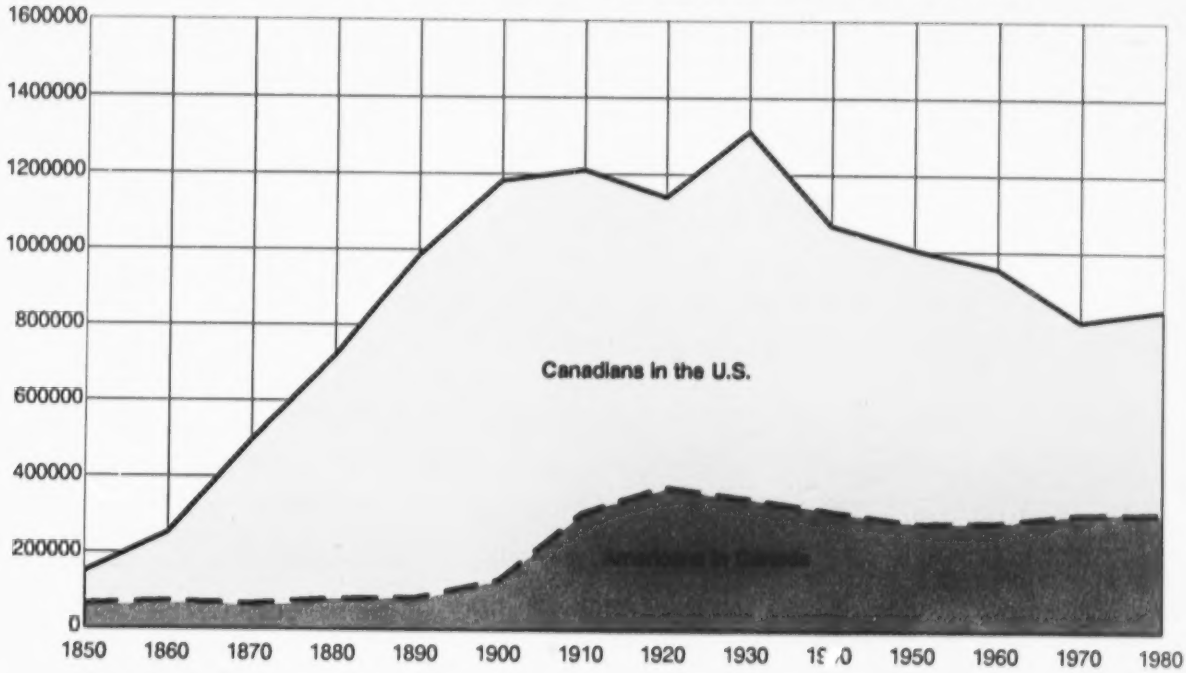
Table 4. Total Foreign-Born and United States-Born Populations in Canada: 1851 to 1981

Census year	Foreign-born population in Canada[1]	United States-born population in Canada		
		Total	Percent of foreign-born population in Canada	Percent of total population of Canada[2]
1851[3]	466,786	63,000	13.5	2.59
1861[3]	686,293	70,000	10.2	2.17
1871	594,207	64,613	10.9	1.75
1881	598,388	77,753	13.0	1.73
1891	634,535	80,915	12.8	1.61
1901	687,068	127,899	18.6	2.29
1911	1,571,492	303,680	19.3	4.08
1921	1,932,622	374,022	19.4	4.13
1931	2,281,115	344,574	15.1	3.32
1941	1,993,010	312,473	15.7	2.72
1951	2,059,911	282,010	13.7	2.01
1961	2,844,263	283,908	10.0	1.56
1971	3,295,530	309,640	9.4	1.44
1981	3,867,160	312,015	8.1	1.28

[1]Newfoundland included with Canada for all years.
[2]Newfoundland population is not included for calculation of the rates for 1851 and 1861.
[3]Figures for 1851 and 1861 are partly estimated and presented in L.E. Truesdell, *The Canadian-Born in the United States, 1850-1930,* Yale University Press, New Haven, 1943, p. 14.

Source: Census of Canada, 1961, Vol VII, Part 1, 1971, Catalogue 92-727, Vol. 1, Part 3 and 1981, Catalogue 92-913, Vol.1, Table 1B.

Figure 2.
Number of Canadians in the United States and Americans in Canada: 1850/51 - 1980/81



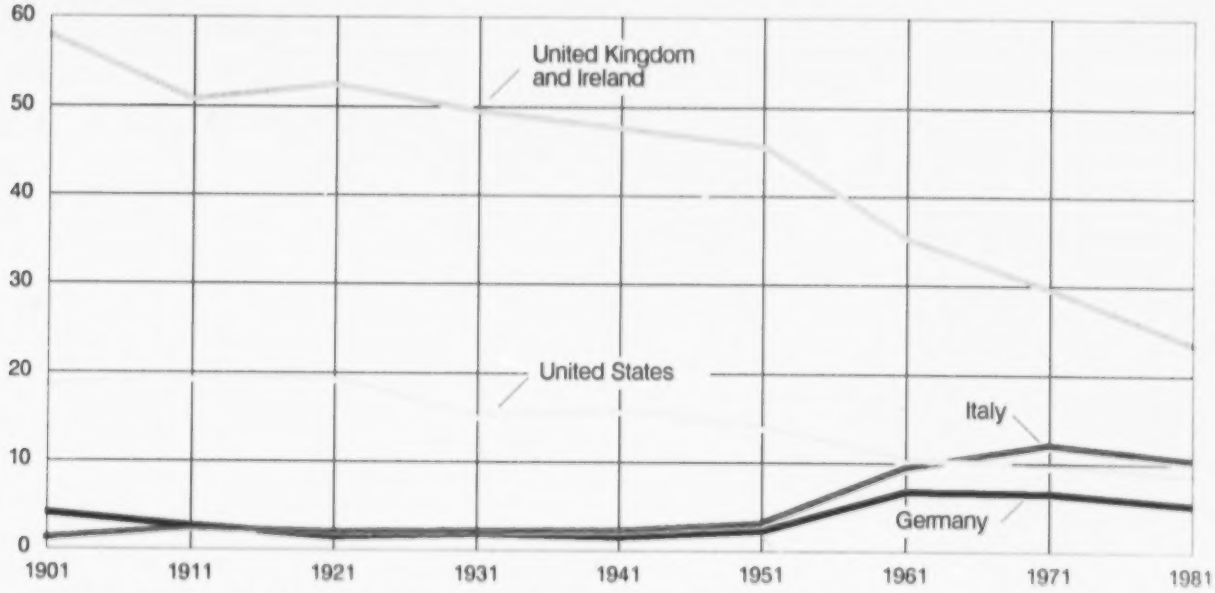
Source: Tables 3 and 4.

net migration between Canada and the United States at each census year. The U.S. census data are available about 14 months earlier than those of Canada. The net effect of the difference in the time periods should be taken into account in comparing the migration data and the migration flows between the two countries. The United States consistently gained from the migration exchange between Canada and the United States. The lifetime net migration was highest in 1900-01 when the cumulative effects of years of population exchange between the two countries showed a net gain of nearly 1,052,000 for the United States. That net gain had declined to approximately 531,000 by 1980-81—a result of smaller flows in both directions and recent increases in the United States to Canada flow relative to the Canada to United States flow. In terms of absolute numbers, the Canadian population in the United States has been consistently larger than the American population in Canada. The ratios of Canadians in the United States to Americans in Canada rose from 2.3 in 1850-51 to 12.1 in 1890-91. Since the turn of the century, however, these ratios at each census year remained at a steady level of about three or four Canadians in the United States for each American in Canada.

Comparison of the proportions of Canadians in the United States and Americans in Canada to the respective foreign-born populations indicates the relative impact of these migrations on the foreign-born population of both countries. In Canada, the proportion of U.S.-born persons to the total foreign-born population declined from 19.4 percent in 1921 to 8.1 percent in 1981. In the United States, the corresponding proportions of Canadian-born to total foreign-born rose from 6.0 percent in 1860 to 11.4 percent in 1900 before declining back to 6.0 percent in 1980. In both cases, the proportions have been declining heavily in recent decades, reflecting not only reduced U.S.-Canada flows, but also the increase in the numbers of foreign-born persons from other countries as immigration laws encouraged larger amounts of immigration from nontraditional countries of origin. In fact, both Canadian and U.S. emigrants now represent the all-time lowest proportion of each other's foreign-born stock.

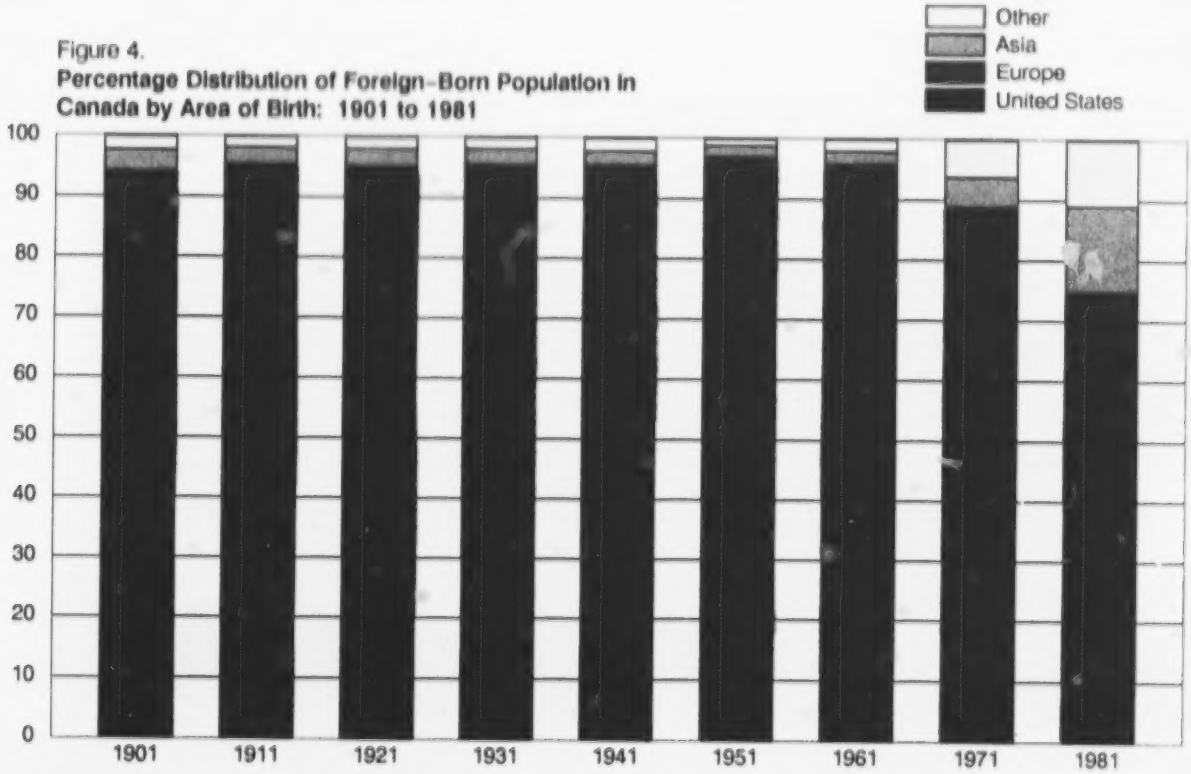
The percentages of Canadian-born and U.S.-born immigrants to the respective total populations (tables 3 and 4) show the relative impact of immigration on the populations of the two countries. The impact depends upon the size of the receiving country. Since these ratios are greater for Canada, they indicate that migration of Americans to Canada has had a greater demographic impact on Canada than migration of Canadians to the United States has had on the United States.

Figure 3.
Percentage Distribution of Foreign-Born Population in Canada for Major Countries of Birth: 1901 to 1981



Source: 1961 Census of Canada, Bul. 1.2.7., Table 48; 1971 Census of Canada, Bul. 1.3.6, Tables 33 and 34; 1981 Census of Canada, Catalogue 92-913, Table 1B.

Figure 4.
Percentage Distribution of Foreign-Born Population in Canada by Area of Birth: 1901 to 1981



Source: 1961 Census of Canada, Bul. 1.2.7, Table 48; 1971 Census of Canada, Bul. 1.3.6, Tables 3[illegible]34; 1981 Census of Canada, Catalogue 92-913, Table 1B

AMERICANS IN CANADA AND CANADIANS IN THE UNITED STATES: A COMPARISON WITH MIGRATION FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

In order to understand the relative importance of U.S.-Canada migration, it is useful to compare the number of Americans in Canada and Canadians in the United States with foreign-born populations from other nations. Such a comparison is provided in figures 3 and 4 for the period 1901 to 1981 for Canada, and in figures 5 and 6 for the period 1870 to 1980 for the United States, respectively.

Persons born in the United Kingdom and Ireland were tabulated jointly for most Canadian censuses. This joint group has always been far larger than any individual country's foreign-born population in Canada. In 1901, 58 percent of all foreign-born residents were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland (figure 3). However, the proportion of these residents has decreased over time to 23 percent in 1981. The United States held the second place until 1971 when the proportion of Italians among the foreign-born population in Canada was 11.7 percent, while the corresponding proportion of Americans was 9.4 percent. In 1981, Italians again had a higher percentage (10.0) than Americans (8.1). The declining percentage of Americans in Canada's foreign-born population is largely attributable to major changes in Canada's immigration policy in the late 1960's. The new policy contributed to a substantial increase in the number of immigrants from nontraditional sources, such as Southern and Eastern Europe and non-European countries. As recently as 1961, only a little over 4 percent of Canada's foreign-born population came from countries outside of Europe or the United States. By 1981, about 25 percent of Canada's foreign-born population was from these nontraditional sources (figure 4).

The combined migrant stock from the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland constituted the largest foreign-born population among countries enumerated in the U.S. censuses up through 1930 (figure 5). From 1940 to 1970, Italy was the nation with the largest share of the foreign-born population in the United States. By 1980, immigrants from Mexico constituted by far the largest proportion (15.6 percent) of the American foreign-born population from any single country.

The recent emergence of Mexico as the major single contributor to the foreign-born population of the United States illustrates the impact of the immigration legislation of the mid-1960's on the composition of America's foreign-born population. In 1960, only 10 percent of the foreign-born population in the United States was from countries outside Europe or Canada. By 1980, about 42 percent of the foreign-born population was from such countries (figure 6).

In comparing the Canadian position in relation to other countries, it can be seen that Canada held the third position up to 1900, was fourth from 1910 to 1940, and fluctuated between third and fourth from 1950 to 1980. In 1980, the only countries with higher proportions of the total foreign-born population in the United States were Germany and Mexico. In addition, the joint

Table 5. Canadian-Born Population Enumerated in Canada, the United States, and Other Countries According to Size Around 1980

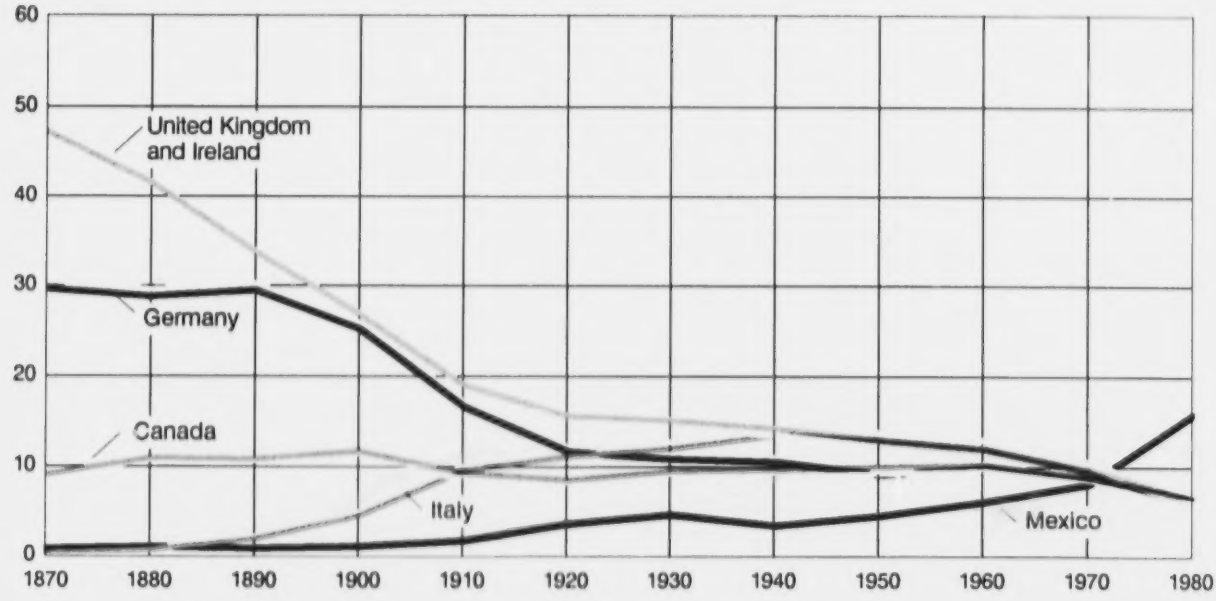
(Data for countries other than Canada and the United States refer to the period 1970 to 1985)

Country of residence	Canadian-born population	Percent of Canadian-born	Percent of total Canadian-born in other countries
Total	21,216,133	100.0	(NA)
Canada	20,216,340	95.29	(NA)
Canadian-born living outside Canada	999,793	(NA)	100.0
United States	842,859	3.97	84.30
Great Britain[1]	62,051	0.29	6.20
Italy	18,050	0.08	1.81
Australia	17,690	0.08	1.77
France	12,220	0.06	1.22
Germany Fed. Rep.	7,871	0.04	0.79
New Zealand	5,505	0.03	0.55
Yugoslavia	4,288	0.02	0.43
Mexico	3,352	0.02	0.34
Belgium	2,590	0.01	0.26
Other countries[2]	23,317	0.11	2.33

NA Not available.
[1]Great Britain: England, Wales, and Scotland.
[2]Data based on 57 countries (see appendix table A-1 for details on countries for which data are available).

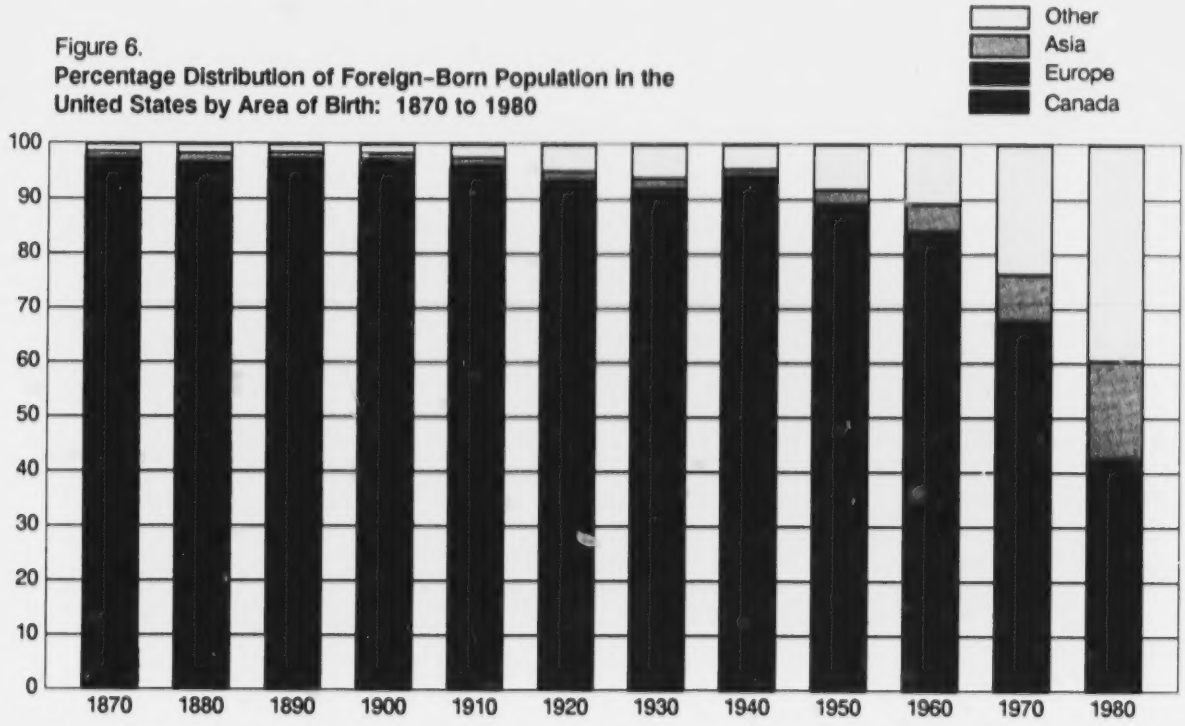
Source: Statistics Canada *1981 Census of Canada*, Catalogue 93-929, Vol. 2; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population*, Vol. 1, Part 1; United Nations, *Demographic Yearbooks*, 1977 and 1983; country census reports, and data provided by the U.N. Population Division, U.N. Statistical Office and Centro Latinoamericano de Demografia.

Figure 5.
Percentage Distribution of Foreign-Born Population in the United States for Major Countries of Birth: 1870 tc 1980



Source: U.S.A. Census, Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970, Series C228-295; 1980, U.S.A. Census, United States Summary, Part 1, Table 254

Figure 6.
Percentage Distribution of Foreign-Born Population in the United States by Area of Birth: 1870 to 1980



Source: U.S.A. Census, Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970, Series C228-295; 1980, U.S.A. Census, United States Summary, Part 1, Table 254

Table 6. U.S.-Born Population Enumerated in Canada, the United States, and Other Countries According to Size Around 1980

(Data for countries other than Canada and the United States refer to the period 1970 to 1985)

Country of residence	U.S.-born population	Percent of total U.S.-born	Percent of total U.S.-born in other countries
Total	213,439,677	100.00	(NA)
United States	212,465,899	99.55	(NA)
Total U.S.-born living outside the United States	973,778	(NA)	100.0
Canada	312,015	0.15	32.04
Great Britain[1]	118,079	0.06	12.13
Mexico	97,246	0.05	9.99
Germany Fed. Rep.	79,544	0.04	8.17
Italy	48,500	0.02	4.98
Australia	32,620	0.02	3.35
France	24,240	0.01	2.49
Japan	17,900	0.01	1.84
Poland	15,589	0.01	1.60
Brazil	13,603	0.01	1.40
Other countries[2]	214,442	0.10	22.02

NA Not available.
[1]Great Britain: England, Wales, and Scotland.
[2]Data based on 67 countries (see appendix table A-1 for details on countries for which data are available).

Source: Statistics Canada, *1981 Census of Canada,* Catalogue 93-929, Vol. 2; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1980, Census of Population,* Vol. 1, Part 1; United Nations, *Demographic Yearbooks,* 1977 and 1983; country census reports, and data provided by the U.N. Population Division, U.N. Statistical Office and Centro Latinoamericano de Demografia.

percentage for the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland in 1980 exceeded the percentage for Canada.

COMPARISON OF CANADIANS IN THE UNITED STATES WITH THE TOTAL CANADIAN-BORN POPULATION AND AMERICANS IN CANADA WITH THE TOTAL U.S.-BORN POPULATION

The preceding historical analysis has been devoted mainly to the comparison of Canadians in the United States and Americans in Canada with the respective total foreign-born populations of the two countries. It is perhaps more useful to compare Canadians in the United States with all Canadian-born persons, and Americans in Canada with all U.S.-born persons (including those Canadian-born persons and U.S.-born persons who have migrated to all parts of the world). It is, however, extremely difficult to obtain the required comparable data on Canadian-born and U.S.-born residents in other countries since there is no comprehensive system for measuring emigration from either country.

Ideally, the data would have to be compiled from the tabulations of country-of-birth information collected in the censuses of other countries at dates corresponding to the U.S. and Canadian censuses. Given that such ideal data are impossible to obtain, the data presented in tables 5 and 6 are an experimental first attempt to compile fairly comparable data on Canadian-born and U.S.-born populations enumerated in other countries in recent years. For most countries, the data correspond roughly to 1980. With the exception of Norway (which provides statistics only by citizenship rather than by country of birth), the data compiled relate to country of birth.[2]

Out of a total of 69 countries for which country-of-birth information could be obtained, 57 gave separate figures on Canadian-born and 67 on U.S.-born. In a few cases, the data on U.S. born refer to those born in North America (see appendix table A-I for the details regarding the countries which were included for the compilation, the year for which the data were available, the data sources, etc.). It is assumed that the totals on Canadian-born and U.S.-born populations in tables 5 and 6, respectively represent almost a complete coverage of the two groups around 1980.

The total number of Canadian-born persons in all countries (including Canada) was 21.2 million around 1980. Of these, 843,000 (4.0 percent) were living in the United States (table 5). No other country had more than 1 percent of the total Canadian born. In fact, the United States received over 84 percent of the total Canadian-born enumerated outside of Canada. Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland) received the second

[2]The correspondence between data on country of citizenship and country of birth is affected by the extent of naturalized citizens among the total citizens. Analysis of emigration of U.S. residents to Canada by birth place for the period 1961 to 1979 shows that close to 90 percent of the American citizens who emigrated to Canada were U.S. born (Boyd, 1981, table 2, p. 653).

largest number of persons born in Canada (6.2 percent of those residing outside Canada).

Table 6 gives the distribution of U.S.-born population by country of residence around 1980. Of the 213.4 million U.S.-born population, 99.6 percent of them were enumerated in the United States. Canada had the largest number (312,000 persons or .15 percent of the total U.S.-born population). The numbers in other countries in relation to the total number of U.S.-born persons were much smaller. Of the total number of U.S.-born persons living outside the United States around 1980, 32.0 percent were enumerated in the 1981 Census of Canada. The other countries which received more than 3 percent of the U.S.-born population living outside the United States were, in descending order, Great Britain, Mexico, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, and Australia.

SUMMARY

The year-to-year changes in immigration flow between Canada and the United States are described in chapter 2. This chapter, on the other hand, examines the cumulative effects of this migration on the basis of census data on country of birth for the past 130 years.

The results show the major influences that Canada and the United States have had on each other both as a source and destination of migrants. The peak number (1,310,000) of Canadians in the United States occurred in 1930, whereas the peak number (374,000) of Americans in Canada was reached around 1921[3]. However, because of Canada's much smaller native-born and foreign-born populations, Americans have had a greater demographic impact on Canada's population than Canadians have had on the U.S. population.

Of the total foreign-born population in Canada, those born in the United States ranked second in all years except 1971 and 1981. On the other hand, the Canadian-born population among the foreign-born population in the United States ranked third up to 1900, fifth from 1910 to 1940, and fourth until 1980.

The attraction the two countries exert on each other is clearly shown by a comparison of the Canadian-born and U.S.-born populations enumerated in other countries around 1980. The data show that 84 percent of total Canadian-born persons living outside Canada were resident in the United States and 32 percent of U.S.-born persons living outside the United States were resident in Canada.

[3]Both countries have experienced a gentle decline in the mutual exchange of migrants since these years. A comparison of the respective migrant flows between the two countries shows that a greater number of Canadians have migrated to the United States than Americans to Canada.

Chapter 4. The Comparative Demographic Characteristics of the Immigrant Stock in 1980/81

The preceding chapters have explored the history of Canadian-U.S. immigration using information on immigration flows obtainable from administrative records and data on migrant stock from the Canadian and U.S. censuses. However, the unique part of this bilateral immigration report between Statistics Canada and the U.S. Bureau of the Census is the production of tabulations comparing the Canadian migrant stock from the 1980 U.S. census with the American migrant stock from the 1981 Canadian census.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census tabulated the number of persons born in Canada and residing in the United States from their 19-percent sample of the 1980 census of the United States by selected demographic, economic, and social characteristics. Statistics Canada then repeated these tabulations with data on the number of persons born in the United States and residing in Canada at the time of the 1981 Census of Canada using their 20-percent sample. Both nations attempted to adjust their demographic, social, and economic concepts and definitions for uniformity so that their findings would be comparable. To the extent that such attempts have been successful, the differences in characteristics reveal the cumulative effects of immigration between the two countries and the comparative demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the two immigrant populations.

DATA COMPARABILITY

Since a primary focus of the report is to compare the Canadian-born population counted in the U.S. census and the U.S.-born population counted in the Canadian census, it is important to point out relevant differences between the Canadian and U.S. censuses. As with any comparative study, differences due to population coverage, timing, concepts, and definitions, as well as coding and processing procedures, are all factors that must be kept in mind in interpreting the results reported in the study. While there are many differences between the two censuses, these do not have a major impact on the main findings, particularly considering the overview nature of the report. Where differences are of potential importance, the possible implications for the findings are noted in the text.

For this part of the study, three main aspects of the U.S. and Canadian censuses should be mentioned. These relate to (1) the relative dates of the two censuses, (2) the population coverage, and (3) the questions related to immigration.

CENSUS DATES

The current study is based mainly on data from the 1980/81 censuses. In the case of Canada, the census was taken on June 3, 1981, while the U.S. census was April 1, 1980. Earlier censuses taken at the beginning of each decade were also separated by the same 14-month period. While clearly nothing can be done to adjust for the different reference dates, there are a number of minor points that perhaps should be mentioned. The first is that the different dates make intercensal comparisons only approximate. The 10-year intercensal periods do not overlap exactly but are consistent, and tabulations showing the periods of immigration have used the same groups of years (e.g., 1965 to 1969, 1970 to 1974), except for the most recent period . In the case of the United States, this period is 63 months, while in the case of Canada it is 77 months. In making comparisons by period of immigration, this difference should be taken into account. Finally, the fact that the censuses are 14 months apart no doubt results in a number of persons being counted in or missed by both censuses, although it is difficult to know the extent of double counting or missed persons.

POPULATION COVERAGE

In both the Canadian and U.S. censuses, persons are counted at their usual place of residence regardless of where they happen to be enumerated on census day. For the 1981 Canadian census, the exact instructions for "whom to include" appearing on the questionnaire are shown in appendix E. In summary, the instructions indicate that census coverage is restricted to persons who consider themselves to be permanent residents of Canada. Specifically excluded are foreign residents as defined.

The 1980 U.S. census included all persons who consider themselves to have established residence in the United States. More specifically, the instructions for whom to include (question 1) are "List in question 1 the names of all the people who usually live here." On the first page of the questionnaire are the more detailed

instructions (appendix E). While it is a matter of individual interpretation of what "established a residence" means, it seems likely that foreign students, medium- and long-term temporary residents employed by American or foreign firms and their families, and foreign government employees not living on embassy grounds are included in the U.S. census. All of these categories of persons most likely would be excluded from the Canadian census.

Also, in comparison to Canadian census data, characteristics of the Canadians in the United States may be skewed by the inclusion of students and other nonpermanent residents such as Canadians who spend the winter months in warmer climates ("snowbirds"). This latter group may be counted in the U.S. census on April 1 prior to their return journey to Canada. Further research will need to be directed to quantifying these factors.

In fact, aside from the implications of the different census dates, there is likely to be some double counting of persons who are considered permanent residents of Canada. These persons may be counted by a family member in the Canadian census while also being counted in the U.S. census, since they consider themselves to have established a residence in the United States.

CENSUS QUESTIONS

In this chapter, the census questions considered are those on place of birth, citizenship, and period of immigration. A more detailed discussion of these questions on the Canadian census can be found in Boxhill, et al. (1986). The exact questions are shown in appendix E.

A few differences can be noted. First, the Canadian question on place of birth shows "U.S.A." as a check-off category. The U.S. question only allows for write-in responses. While check-off responses are generally expected to elicit better data than write-in responses, the impact is minimal in this case.

In the case of the citizenship and period of immigration, the questions are slightly different. In the Canadian census, the citizenship question is answered by all persons. However, those who are Canadian citizens by birth, including about 40,000 persons born outside Canada, are not considered immigrants and are not required to answer the year of immigration question. In the U.S. citizenship question, only foreign-born persons are directed to respond, and there is a category for "born abroad of American parents." In this study, the Canadian population born in the United States is taken to exclude persons who were born in the United States but are Canadian citizens by birth. Similarly, the U.S. data on persons born in Canada exclude U.S. residents who were born in Canada of American parents. The counts of these persons born in the United States and Canada, respectively, are not currently available.

The question on year or period of immigration is also different in the two censuses. In Canada, the year of immigration is reported, and this allows one to combine the information with date of birth to obtain age at time of immigration. In the U.S. census, only broad periods of immigration are reported (before 1950, 1950 to 1959, and 5-year periods since 1960). This limits any analysis of age at immigration to broad-age groups and makes it especially difficult to analyze age at immigration when working from tabulations showing age groups by period of immigration.

A final point related to period of immigration in the Canadian census concerns the interpretation of year of immigration. The intent of the question was to record the year of the final step of legal immigration, or the year in which an individual became a landed immigrant and took up legal permanent residence in Canada. In some cases, persons may have lived in Canada a number of years prior to obtaining landed immigrant status. Unfortunately, the distinction may not always have been clear to respondents, since the instructions directed persons to "Report the year in which you first immigrated to Canada."

RELATIVE SIZE OF IMMIGRANT STOCK

The number of Canadians in the United States and the number of Americans in Canada represent a record of the cumulative effects of immigration and emigration (along with deaths to immigrants) over several decades. Unlike data from the immigration statistics given in chapter 2, the census tabulations indicate the long-term results of bilateral immigration flows since persons returning to their native country, emigrating to a third country, or dying between the date of immigration and the date of the census are not counted.

The preponderant weight of the migration stream toward the United States shown in earlier chapters is evident when the relative sizes of the migrant stock in 1980/81 are compared. While the tabulations show 843,000 Canadians in the United States, they show only 302,000 Americans in Canada. Much of this difference occurs among persons who immigrated prior to 1960. Among pre-1960 immigrants, 545,000 Canadians lived in the United States compared to 133,000 Americans in Canada.

Table 7 shows the changing ratio over time of Canadians in the United States to Americans in Canada. For those who immigrated in the pre-1960 period and the 1960 to 1964 period, the ratio of Canadians in the United States to Americans in Canada was more than four to one, while this ratio declined to slightly more than two to one for those who immigrated in the 1965 to 1969 period. For persons immigrating in the 1970 to 1974 period, the ratio is less than 1.00 as there was actually

a larger number of migrants from the United States to Canada in this period, and many (55,000) were still living in Canada in 1981. Canadian immigrants from the 1970 to 1974 period still living in the United States in 1980 numbered only 45,000. In contrast, for immigrants entering in the latest period (1975 to 1980 in the United States and 1975 to 1981 in Canada), the traditional pattern reasserts itself, with a ratio approximating that for the 1965 to 1969 period (especially if the longer period for U.S.-to-Canada migration is taken into account.)

Table 7. Relative Number of Canadians in the United States in 1980 and Americans in Canada in 1981, by Period of Immigration

Period of immigration	Canadians in United States in 1980 (in thousands)	Americans in Canada in 1981 (in thousands)	Ratio of Canadians in United States to Americans in Canada
All Periods	842.9	[1]301.5	2.80
Before 1960	545.2	133.4	4.09
1960 to 1964	93.2	19.3	4.83
1965 to 1969	76.4	39.5	1.93
1970 to 1974	45.1	55.0	0.82
1975 to 1980(81)	82.8	54.3	1.52

[1]Excludes 10,490 Canadians born in the United States to Canadian parents.

Source: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States and the 1981 census of Canada.

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION BY YEAR OF IMMIGRATION

The sex compositions of the Americans in Canada and Canadians in the United States are roughly similar. In both cases, the number of female immigrants substantially exceeds the number of male immigrants.

In table 8, the sex ratio (males per 100 females) is shown for each immigration period. For Canadians in the United States in 1980, the low sex ratio of pre-1960 migrants could be partly a result of the large number of over 65-year-olds in the population and the resulting effects of higher mortality among males. For immigrants who entered in the next three periods, differential mortality should be a rather small factor, but, even in these periods, the sex ratio is a low 80 to 81 males per 100 females. For the population immigrating since 1975, the sex ratio rises to 93 males per 100 females.

A similar but more erratic preponderance of females over males is shown in the data on Americans in Canada in 1981. The sex ratio for immigrants who came to Canada before 1960 is approximately 71 males per 100 females. This rises to 80 males per 100 females for those who entered in the 1960 to 1964 period and to 93 males per 100 females for entrants during 1965 to 1969. The sex ratio then declines from 91 males per 100 females for persons arriving in 1970 to 1974 down to 81 for those who arrived in the most recent period (1975 to 1981).

A partial explanation of the generally low sex ratios in both immigrant populations may come from the priority both nations' immigration laws give to the "re-unification of families." If a substantial portion of the immigration is due to marriages between Canadian and U.S. citizens, and if the wife is more likely to move to the husband's country of residence, then this preponderance of female immigrants would be expected. The changes in the sex ratio with time are somewhat more difficult to explain. One wonders why there is a somewhat higher proportion of Canadian-born males living in the United States among those who entered since 1975. It may simply be that males are more likely to be short-term migrants, immigrating for economic reasons but returning to their native country after 5 or 10 years. In such a case, they would be counted as immigrants for the first 5-year period after their migration, but would not be counted in census tabulations taken 10 or more years after their date of initial immigration.

A more precise explanation may exist for the higher sex ratio among the migrants born in the United States and living in Canada in 1981 who had immigrated during the 1965 to 1969 and 1970 to 1974 period. It has been

Table 8. Sex Composition of Canadians in the United States in 1980 and Americans in Canada in 1981, by Period of Immigration

Period of immigration	Canadians in the United States in 1980			Americans in Canada in 1981		
	Males (in thousands)	Females (in thousands)	Sex ratio[1]	Males (in thousands)	Females (in thousands)	Sex ratio[1]
All periods	348.5	494.4	70.5	133.4	168.3	79.3
Before 1960	212.5	332.8	63.9	55.2	78.2	70.6
1960 to 1964	41.8	51.5	81.2	8.6	10.8	79.6
1965 to 1969	34.1	42.3	80.6	19.0	20.5	92.7
1970 to 1974	20.1	25.0	80.4	26.2	28.8	91.0
1975 to 1980 (81)	40.0	42.8	93.5	24.4	30.0	81.3

[1]Males per 100 females.

Source: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States and the 1981 census of Canada.

Table 9. Age at Time of Immigration for Canadians in the United States in 1980, by Period of Immigration

(Percent distribution)

Period of immigration	All ages	Under 15 years old	15 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old	35 to 44 years old	45 years old and over
BOTH SEXES						
1960 to 1964	100.0	42.02	23.11	19.57	9.91	5.39
1965 to 1969	100.0	42.90	20.77	18.63	10.39	7.31
1970 to 1974	100.0	37.91	22.52	19.00	8.96	11.61
1975 to 1980	100.0	31.79	25.70	21.06	9.71	11.74
MALES						
1960 to 1964	100.0	47.03	18.37	19.03	10.37	5.20
1965 to 1969	100.0	48.26	15.77	17.77	11.08	7.12
1970 to 1974	100.0	43.62	18.00	17.27	9.59	11.52
1975 to 1980	100.0	33.97	23.71	20.20	10.22	11.90
FEMALES						
1960 to 1964	100.0	37.96	26.96	20.00	9.54	5.54
1965 to 1969	100.0	38.56	24.80	19.33	9.84	7.47
1970 to 1974	100.0	33.29	26.17	20.41	8.46	11.69
1975 to 1980	100.0	29.78	27.56	21.87	9.22	11.58

Note: Age at time of immigration is approximated from the reported age at the time of the census and period of immigration using cohort analysis.

Source: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States.

Table 10. Age at Time of Immigration for Americans in Canada in 1981 by Period of Immigration

(Percent distribution)

Period of immigration	All ages	Under 15 years old	15 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old	35 to 44 years old	45 years old and over
BOTH SEXES						
1960 to 1964	100.0	56.04	17.17	14.35	7.25	5.19
1965 to 1969	100.0	44.77	25.84	16.31	7.65	5.44
1970 to 1974	100.0	40.37	27.04	19.62	6.29	6.69
1975 to 1981	100.0	40.60	21.36	21.45	8.12	8.48
MALES						
1960 to 1964	100.0	61.26	10.09	14.53	9.22	4.90
1965 to 1969	100.0	47.18	22.66	16.28	8.93	4.95
1970 to 1974	100.0	43.11	22.21	20.96	7.32	6.40
1975 to 1981	100.0	45.95	14.10	20.81	9.97	9.17
FEMALES						
1960 to 1964	100.0	51.88	22.83	14.22	5.65	5.42
1965 to 1969	100.0	42.53	28.81	16.33	6.45	5.88
1970 to 1974	100.0	37.88	31.42	18.39	5.37	6.93
1975 to 1981	100.0	36.27	27.24	21.97	6.61	7.91

Note: Age at time of immigration is calculated from the reported age at the time of the census and year of immigration.

Source: Special tabulations from the 1981 census of Canada.

suggested that U.S./Canadian migration during this period was greatly influenced by Americans entering Canada to avoid the U.S. draft. However, the importance of this phenomenon in terms of its lasting consequences for population redistribution may not be nearly as great as the temporary immigration flows might indicate. Only a relatively small number of Americans in Canada in 1981 entered between 1965 and 1970, when opposition to the draft was highest. While the number of Americans in Canada in 1981 who had entered between 1970 and 1975 was higher, the relative ease of immigration to Canada during this period might be the main cause. However, a few thousand extra males entering Canada to avoid U.S. military service might be a plausible explanation for the increase in the sex ratio shown during these periods.

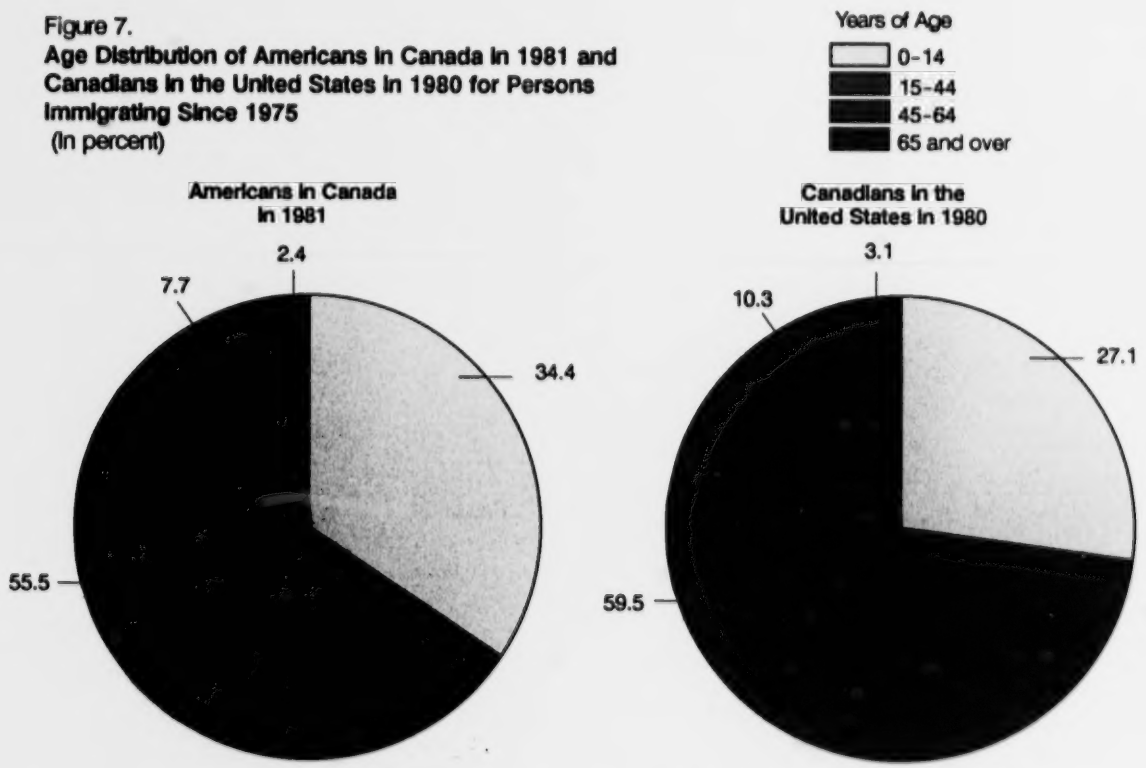
Migration by age is a little more difficult to track, since age is measured at the time of the census and not at the time of migration. Although it is possible to reconstruct ages of migration given the age at time of the census and the year of immigration, the broad age groups and grouping of years of immigration used in these tabulations makes that exercise rather imprecise. One factor that does stand out is the young age of the immigrant population. Table 9 shows the age groups by period of entry from 1960 to 1964 through 1975 to 1980 for Canadians living in the United States in 1980 as reconstructed by cohort analysis of broad age groups. For every period of entry, well over half of the immigrant stock population was under age 25 at the time of immigration. Moreover, less than 12 percent of the immigrants were over the age of 45 at the time of immigration. Similar results are shown in table 10 for Americans living in Canada in 1981. In this case, the exact year of immigration and exact age were compared to calculate age at time of immigration.

Another way of comparing these immigration flows by age is to examine the current age distribution of the migrant stock for the most recent immigration years (since 1975). In figure 7, it is clear that the major portion of the immigration in both directions is in the early labor force ages or childhood ages with relatively little in the retirement or pre-retirement years. There is a larger percentage of children (0 to 14) in the United States to Canada flow, but otherwise the flows appear quite similar.

AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF THE MIGRANT STOCK IN 1980 AND 1981

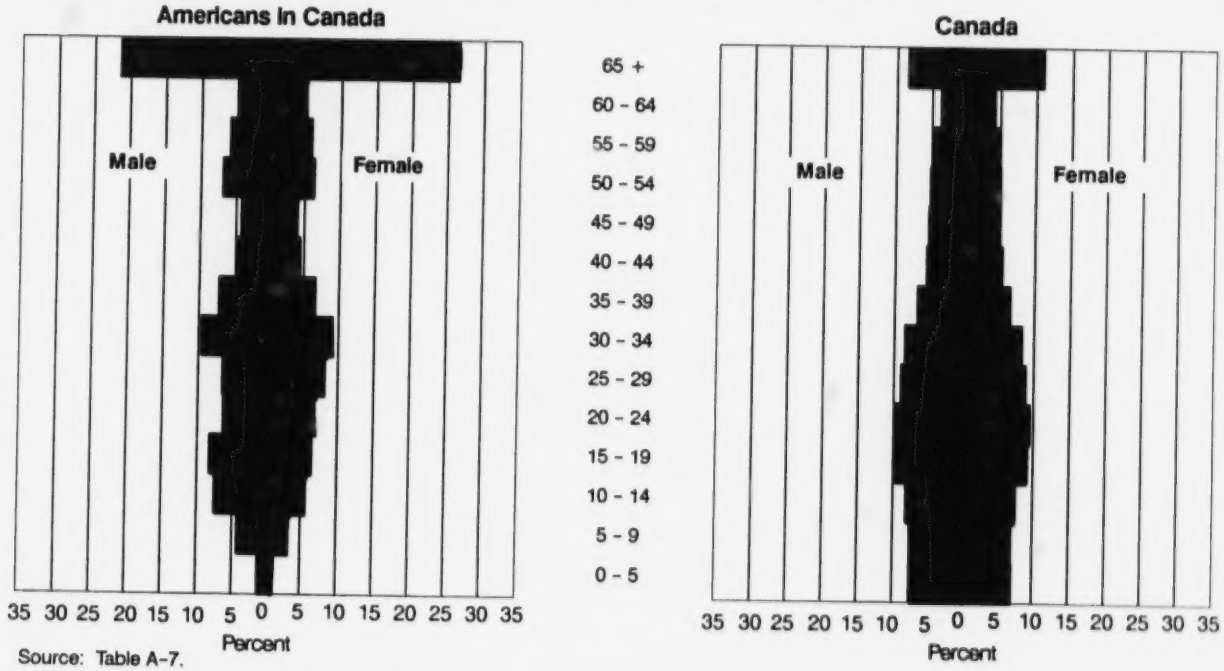
In the section above, the age and sex compositions of Canadians in the 1980 U.S. census and of Americans in the 1981 Canadian census were analyzed in the

Figure 7.
Age Distribution of Americans in Canada in 1981 and Canadians in the United States in 1980 for Persons Immigrating Since 1975
(In percent)



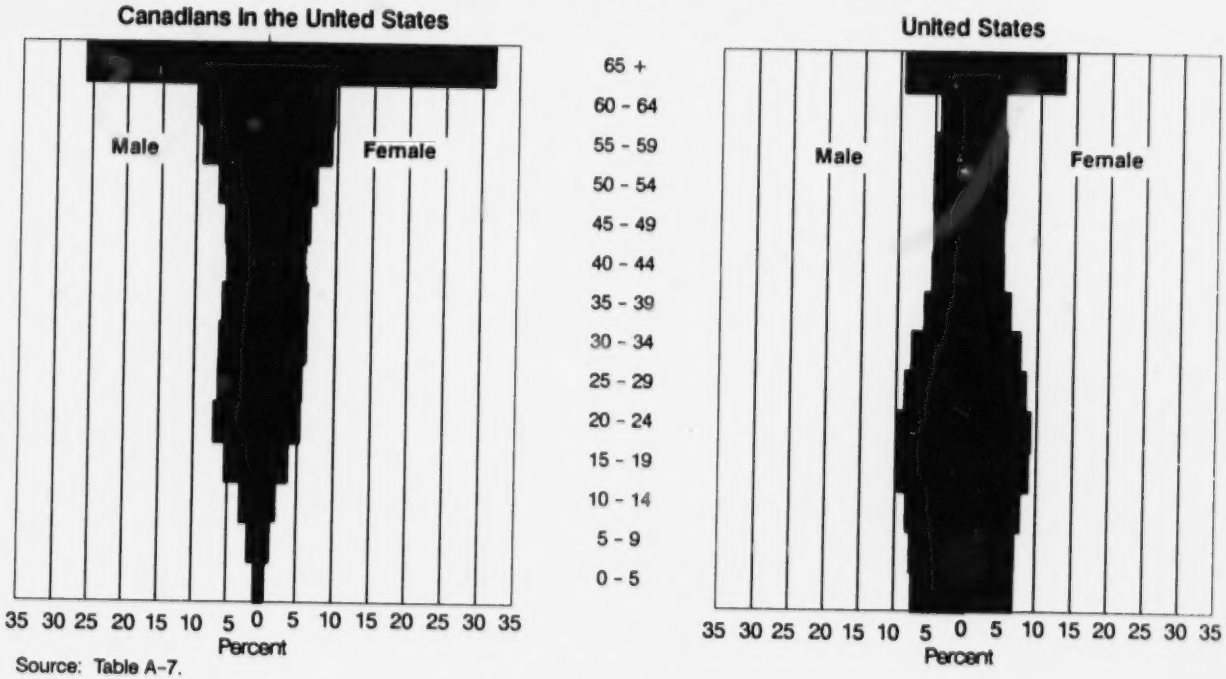
Source: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States and the 1981 census of Canada.

Figure 8.
Age and Sex Structure of Americans in Canada and Total Canadian Population: 1981



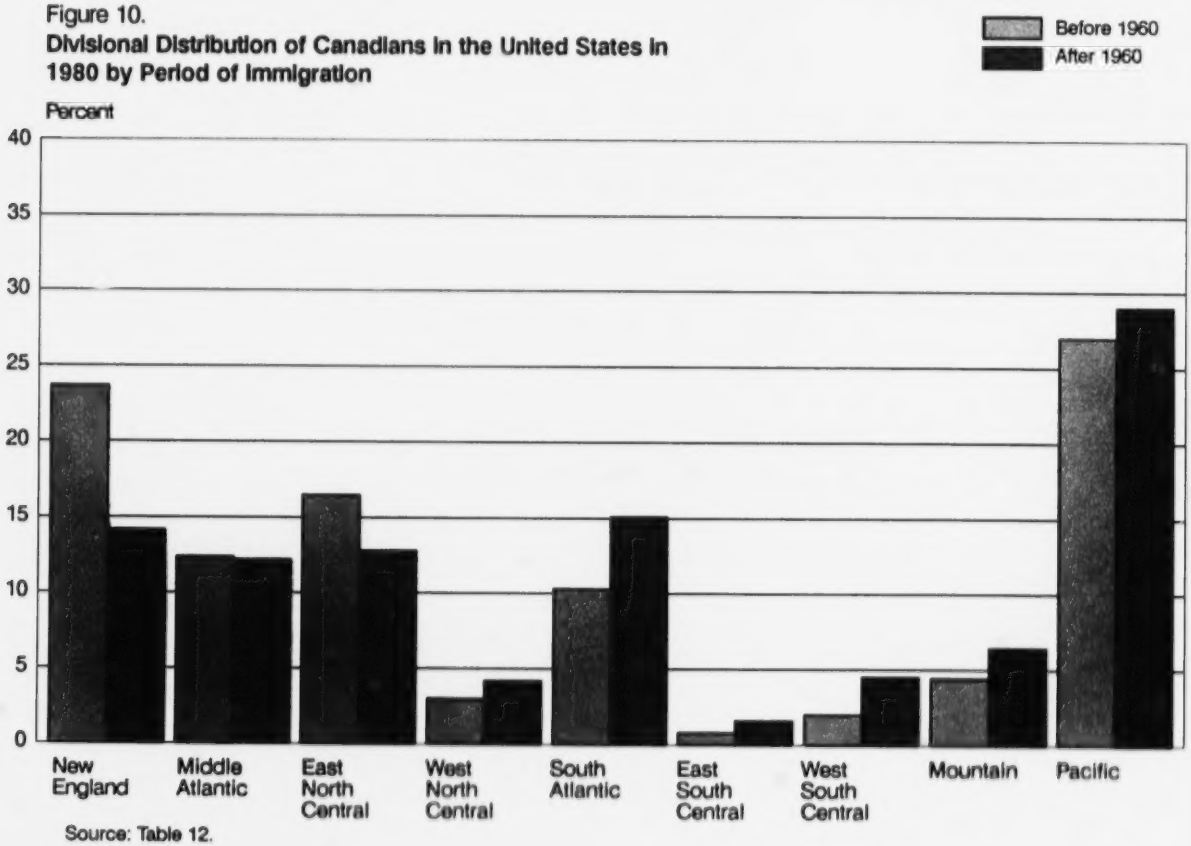
Source: Table A-7.

Figure 9.
Age and Sex Structure of Canadians in the United States and Total U.S. Population: 1980



Source: Table A-7.

Figure 10.
Divisional Distribution of Canadians in the United States in 1980 by Period of Immigration



Source: Table 12.

context of period of migration. In this section, the discussion of population structures of the immigrant populations is focused on the 1980 and 1981 census dates (rather than on the time of migration) to correspond with the available information on social characteristics.

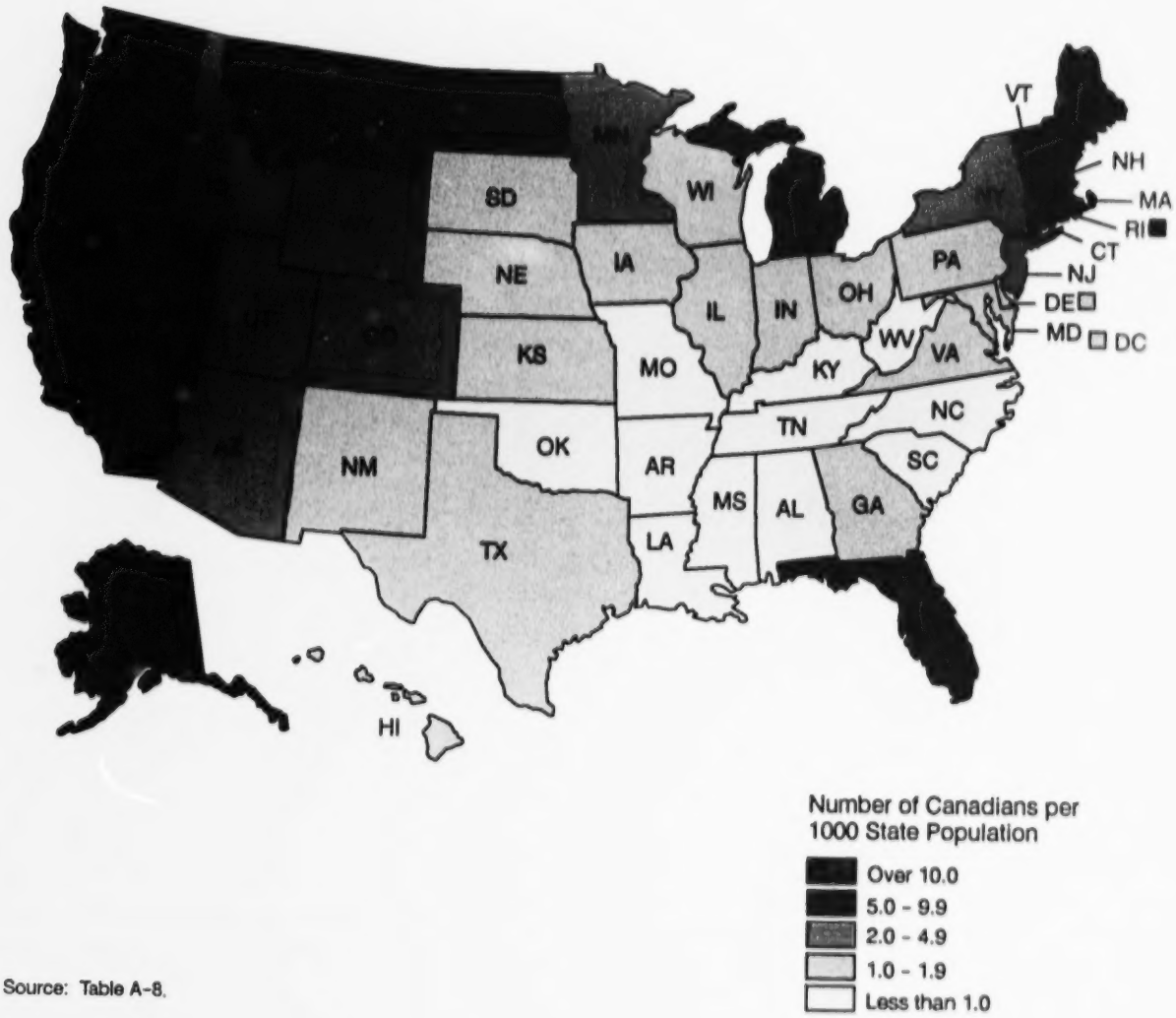
Age and sex distributions for the two immigrant populations and the two national populations are shown in figures 8 and 9 and appendix table A-7. Americans in Canada (median age of 40.5, sex ratio of 79.2) and Canadians in the United States (median age of 53.6, sex ratio of 70.5) had population structures that differed substantially from each other and from the two national populations. The population structures of Canada (median age of 29.7, sex ratio of 98.3) and the United States (median age 30.0, sex ratio of 94.5) were quite similar, reflecting similarities in their historical fertility and mortality trends.

The older age structures of the two immigrant populations compared to the two national populations is as expected because the descendants of immigrants (starting with the survivors of births to immigrants after immigration to Canada or the United States) are not included in the immigrant populations. The higher median age of Canadians in the United States (53.6) than of Americans in Canada (40.5) is due primarily to differences in migration trends during the past several decades, as discussed in chapter 2, and not to differences in the age structures of immigrants at the time of immigration. For the Canadians in the 1980 U.S. census, the median year of immigration was about 1952.[1]

The median year of immigration for americans in the 1981 Canadian census was about 1964. The lower sex ratio of the Canadians in the United States compared to the Americans in Canada was discussed above in the context of year of immigration and differential mortality by sex. Sex ratios by age provide a different perspective on the same phenomenon. The differences in sex ratios by age are generally smaller than the overall differences. Thus, the lower sex ratio of Canadians in the United States (70.5) compared to Americans in Canada (79.2) reflects, in part, differences in age structure.

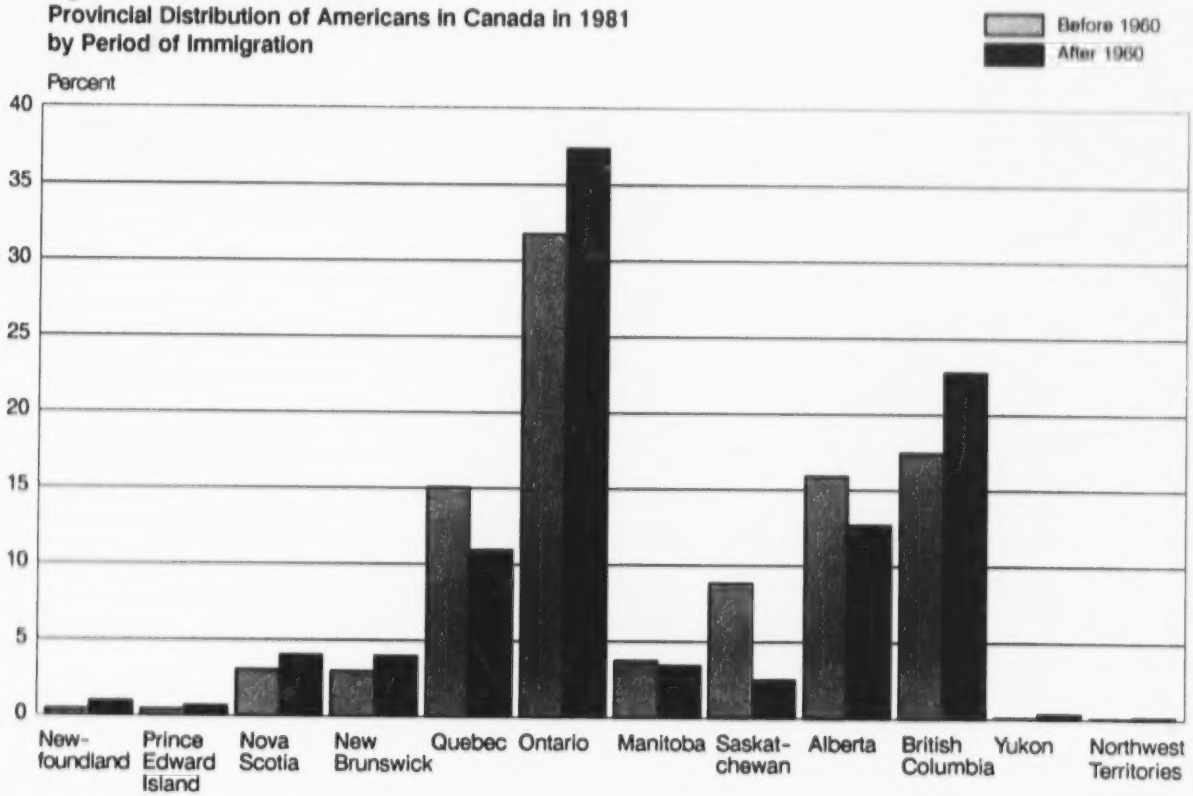
[1]These estimates are based on the linear interpolation of data on period of immigration from table 7 and from the 1980 U.S. Census (Volume 1, Chapter D, Part 1, Table 254). Of the 545,000 Canadians who immigrated to the United States prior to 1960, 389,000 immigrated prior to 1950, and 156,000 immigrated in the 1950 to 1959 period.

Figure 11.
Canadians in the United States per 1000 State Population, 1980.



Source: Table A-8.

Figure 12.
Provincial Distribution of Americans in Canada in 1981 by Period of Immigration



Source: Table 11.

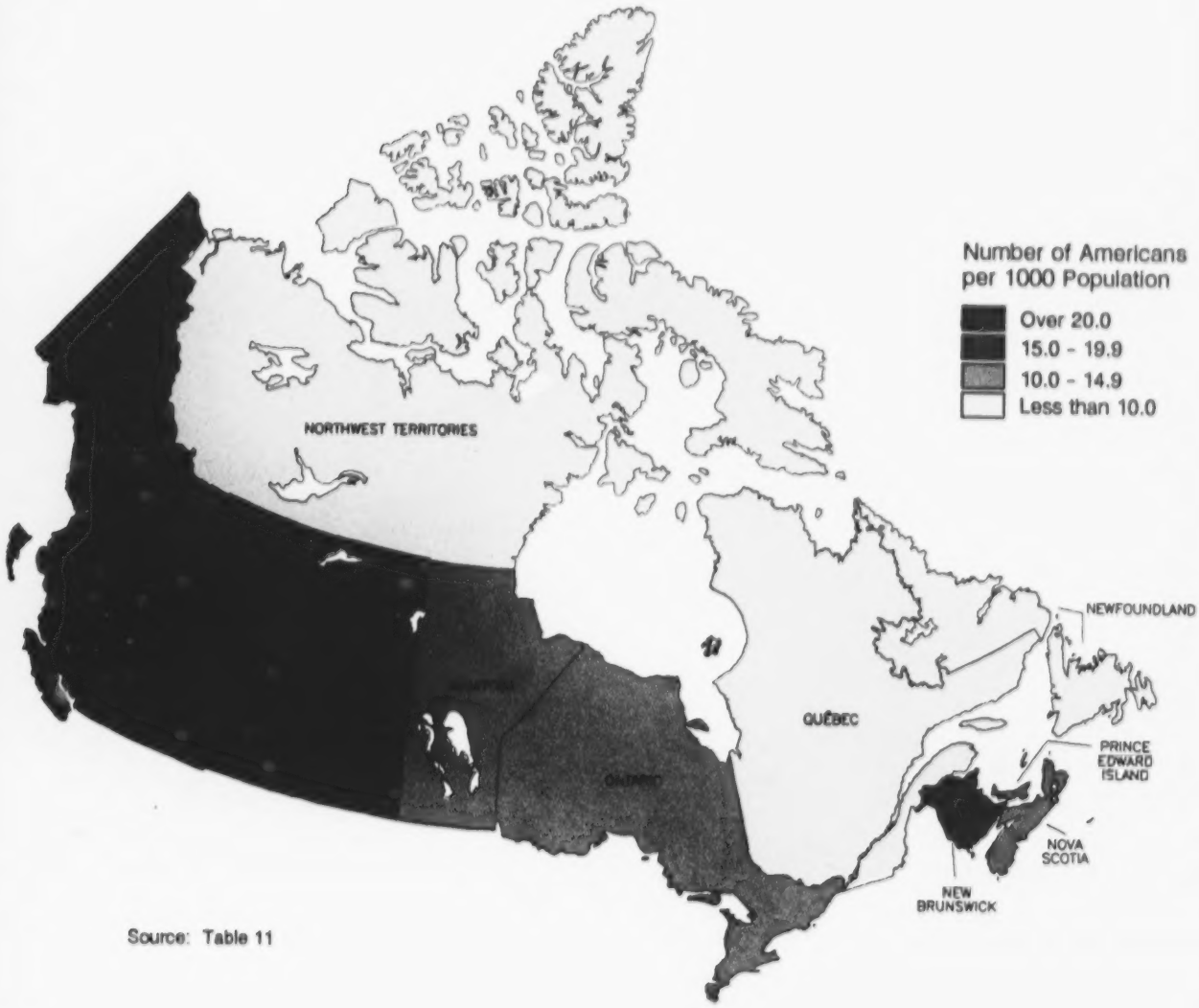
IMMIGRATION BY REGION OF DESTINATION

One pattern that does appear to have changed markedly over time is the geographical distribution of the immigrants' destinations. Immigrants from Canadato the United States prior to 1960 are most likely to live in States along the northern tier of the United States. In fact, adding the rest of New England to these border States accounts for over 57 percent of all Canadians in the United States who entered before 1960. For those entering after 1960, the place of residence in 1980 is much more likely to be further south. Of all post-1960 immigrants from Canada counted in the 1980 U.S. census, only 42 percent lived in States along the Canadian border or in New England.

This difference in geographical distribution of immigrants by period of immigration shows up in regional and divisional percentages as well. While most of the Canadians in the United States in 1981 who entered prior to 1960 live in the Northeast and Midwest regions, those who entered after 1960 are more likely to live in the South and West. As figure 10 shows, much of this difference occurs in the New England division which had 23.7 percent of the pre-1960 immigrants but only 14.2 percent of the post-1960 immigrants. The percentage of immigrants in the East North Central division is also less for more recent entrants. On the other hand, the South Atlantic division's percentage of Canadian immigrants rose from 10.3 for pre-1960 entrants to 15.1 percent for post-1960 immigrants.

Immigration from the United States to Canada has likewise changed its destination (figure 11). Ontario's share of immigrants has increased from 31.8 percent of pre-1960 immigrants to 37.4 percent of post 1960 immigrants. British Columbia has likewise experienced an immigrant increase from 17.5 percent of the pre-1960 immigrants to 22.8 percent of those after 1960. On the other hand, Quebec's percentage has declined from 15.1 to 10.9, Saskatchewan's from 8.9 to 2.6, and Alberta's from 15.9 to 12.7.

Figure 13.
Americans in Canada Per 1000 Provincial Population, 1981



Source: Table 11

Table 11. U.S.-Born and Total Population in Canada, by Province of Residence in 1981

(Population in thousands)

Canadian provinces and territories	Total population					Year of immigration					
						1959 and earlier			1960 and later		
	June 3, 1981, population	Percent distribution	U.S.-born population	Percent distribution	Percent U.S.-born	U.S.-born population	Percent distribution	Percent U.S.-born	U.S.-born population	Percent distribution	Percent U.S.-born
Total	24,343.1	100.0	[1]301.5	100.0	1.24	133.3	100.0	0.55	168.4	100.0	0.69
Newfoundland	567.7	2.33	2.2	0.73	0.39	0.6	0.45	0.11	1.6	0.95	0.28
Prince Edward Island	122.5	0.50	1.7	0.56	1.39	0.6	0.45	0.49	1.1	0.65	0.90
Nova Scotia	847.4	3.48	10.9	3.61	1.29	4.1	3.08	0.48	6.8	4.04	0.80
New Brunswick	696.4	2.86	10.7	3.55	1.54	4.0	3.00	0.57	6.7	3.98	0.96
Quebec	6,438.4	26.45	38.5	12.76	0.60	20.1	15.08	0.31	18.4	10.93	0.29
Ontario	8,625.1	35.43	105.4	34.94	1.22	42.4	31.81	0.49	63.0	37.41	0.73
Manitoba	1,026.2	4.22	10.8	3.58	1.05	5.0	3.75	0.49	5.8	3.44	0.57
Saskatchewan	968.3	3.98	16.1	5.34	1.66	11.8	8.85	1.22	4.3	2.55	0.44
Alberta	2,237.7	9.19	42.6	14.12	1.90	21.2	15.90	0.95	21.4	12.71	0.96
British Columbia	2,744.5	11.27	61.7	20.45	2.25	23.3	17.48	0.85	38.4	22.80	1.40
Yukon	23.2	0.10	0.7	0.23	3.02	0.1	0.80	0.43	0.6	0.36	2.59
Northwest Territories	45.7	0.19	0.4	0.13	0.88	0.1	0.80	0.22	0.3	0.18	0.66

[1]Excludes 10,490 Canadians born in the United States to Canadian parents.

Source: Special tabulations from the 1981 census of Canada (Statistics Canada).

Table 12. Regions and Divisions of Residence of Canadians in the United States in 1980

(Population in thousands)

Regions and divisions	Total population					Year of immigration					
						1959 and earlier			1960 and later		
	April 1, 1980, population	Percent distribution	Canadian-born population	Percent distribution	Percent Canadian-born	Canadian-born population	Percent distribution	Percent Canadian-born	Canadian-born population	Percent distribution	Percent Canadian-born
United States, total	226,549	100.0	843.0	100.00	0.37	544.9	100.0	0.24	296.2	100.0	0.13
NORTHEAST	49,136	21.69	274.8	32.60	0.56	196.6	36.08	0.40	78.2	26.40	0.16
New England	12,349	5.45	171.4	20.33	1.39	129.2	23.71	1.05	42.2	14.25	0.34
Middle Atlantic	36,787	16.24	103.4	12.27	0.28	67.4	12.37	0.18	36.0	12.15	0.10
MIDWEST	58,868	25.98	156.3	18.54	0.27	106.2	19.49	0.18	50.1	16.91	0.09
East N. Central	41,683	18.40	127.8	15.16	0.31	90.0	16.52	0.22	37.8	12.76	0.09
West N. Central	17,185	7.59	28.5	3.38	0.17	16.2	2.97	0.09	12.3	4.15	0.07
SOUTH	75,372	33.27	134.1	15.91	0.18	71.2	13.07	0.09	62.9	21.24	0.08
South Atlantic	36,959	16.31	100.9	11.97	0.27	56.1	10.30	0.15	44.8	15.12	0.12
East S. Central	14,667	6.47	9.0	1.07	0.06	4.3	0.79	0.03	4.7	1.59	0.03
West S. Central	23,746	10.48	24.2	2.87	0.10	10.8	1.98	0.05	13.4	4.52	0.06
WEST	43,173	19.06	277.8	32.95	0.64	170.9	31.36	0.40	105.0	35.45	0.24
Mountain	11,373	5.02	42.9	5.09	0.38	23.9	4.39	0.21	19.0	6.41	0.17
Pacific	31,800	14.04	234.9	27.86	0.74	147.0	26.98	0.46	86.0	29.03	0.27

Source: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census) and appendix table A-8.

Table 13. Naturalization Percentages of U.S.-Born Population in Canada and Canadian-Born Population in the United States, by Period of Immigration

(Population in thousands)

Period of immigration	Canadian-born immigrants in the United States in 1980			U.S.-born immigrants in Canada in 1981		
	Total	Naturalized citizens	Percent	Total	Naturalized citizens	Percent
Total	842.9	514.0	61.0	301.5	151.3	50.2
Before 1960	545.2	446.2	81.8	133.4	107.2	80.4
1960 to 1964	93.2	33.5	35.9	19.3	9.4	48.7
1965 to 1969	76.4	19.4	25.4	39.5	15.6	39.5
1970 to 1974	45.1	8.1	18.0	55.0	14.2	25.8
1975 to 1980(81)	82.8	6.8	8.2	54.3	4.9	9.0

Sources: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States and the 1981 census of Canada.

Another way to view the regional distribution of migrants is to compare it to the distribution of the total population (figure 12). The percentage of Canadian-born migrants to the total population in each State of the United States varies markedly. While Canadians account for only .37 percent of the total U.S. population, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont all have more than 2.0 percent of their populations born in Canada; Massachusetts and Washington have over 1.0 percent born in Canada; and the States of Rhode Island, Connecticut, Michigan, North Dakota, Florida, Nevada, Oregon, California, and Alaska have between 0.5 and 1.0 percent. At the other extreme, less than 0.1 percent of the population of the States of the deep South from Virginia through Louisiana is Canadian-born.

Although the total population of Americans in Canada is 1.2 percent, the percentage reaches 3.0 percent in the Yukon and 2.2 percent in British Columbia (figure 13). On the other hand, the percentage of Americans is less than 1.0 percent in Newfoundland, Quebec, and the Northwest Territories.

Another aspect of the geographical distribution of the immigration flow is the location of residents in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. Almost 54 percent of Americans in Canada live in metropolitan areas. This percentage is hardly different from that of all Canadians living in metropolitan areas (56.1 percent). On the other hand, Canadians in the United States are more likely to live in metropolitan areas (83.1 percent) than is the total U.S. population (74.8 percent).

NATURALIZATION OF IMMIGRANTS

The ease with which Canadian and United States immigrants are assimilated is evident from the large population of naturalized U.S. citizens among Canadian-born immigrants and an even larger population of naturalized Canadian citizens among U.S.-born immigrants. In both countries, more than 80 percent of the immigrants prior to 1960 have become naturalized citizens of the destination country (table 13). However, after 1960, there is a marked differential between the rates of naturalization in the two nations. Americans living in Canada in 1981 who immigrated in the 1960 to 1964 period have a naturalization rate of 48.7 percent, while Canadians living in the United States in 1980 who immigrated in the same period have a rate of only 35.9 percent. Similar results apply for later periods (39.5 vs. 25.4 percent for 1965 to 1969 and 25.8 vs. 18.0 percent for 1970 to 1975). While the timing of the censuses gives an additional year for Canadian residents to achieve naturalized status, the major reasons for this differential are more likely to be found in different requirements for naturalization, a different relative importance of marital and economic reasons for immigration, and other differences in the immigrants' characteristics.

SUMMARY

This chapter has explored the comparative demographic characteristics of Americans in Canada in 1981 and Canadians living in the United States in 1980. Historically, the heaviest flow of migrants has been from Canada to the United States, although the extent of the differential has lessened over time. Migrants appear to move during their early labor force years, with relatively few coming for retirement. The preponderance of females is evidence that a substantial proportion of the immigration may be for the reunification of families. The distribution of immigrants has changed over time with the flow of Canadians to the United States dispersing away from the northern tier of the United States while Americans to Canada have tended to concentrate even more in the two provinces of Ontario and British Columbia.

The remainder of this report will further examine the social and economic differences between these two migrant stock populations. The next chapter examines the social differences in fertility, marital status, language, and education.

Chapter 5. The Social Characteristics of the Immigrant Populations in 1980-81

This chapter examines the differences in selected social characteristics between Canadians enumerated by the 1980 U.S. census and Americans counted in the 1981 Canadian census. These characteristics are marital status, fertility (children ever born), educational level (or attainment), and language. For language, comprehension of the official language (English in the United States) or one of the official languages (English or French in Canada) is of particular importance; however, home language (language spoken at home) is also of interest. Because comparison of the immigrant populations with the total populations of the countries of origin and destination adds perspective, data are included for the total populations of Canada and the United States.

Social characteristics vary greatly by age and sex, and the structures (age-sex compositions) of the two immigrant populations differ sharply from each other and from the structures of the two national populations. As a result, most of the social characteristics included here are shown by sex and/or age to indicate the extent to which differences in social characteristics among the two immigrant populations and two national populations are attributable to differences in population structure.

It should be noted that the available tabulations provide information on social characteristics as of census dates rather than retrospective data. Thus, it is not known to what extent differences in social characteristics between the two immigrant populations and between immigrant and national populations reflect differences that existed prior to immigration or differences that occurred subsequently.

The discussion in chapter 4 of data comparability between the Canadian and U.S. censuses, including the differences in census data and population coverage, applies also to the social characteristics examined in this chapter. Data on marital status, fertility, and home language are generally comparable, whereas those on educational level are not totally comparable. The pertinent census questions are shown in appendix E.

MARITAL STATUS

The marital status of persons 15 years and over, by age and sex, for the two immigrant populations and the two national populations is shown in table 14. The two primary marital status categories are single (never married) and ever married. Ever married includes married (excluding separated), separated (legally married but not living with spouse due to marital discord), widowed, and divorced.

Some of the differences in the marital status of persons 15 years and over reflect differences in age

Table 14. Marital Status for Females in Selected Age Groups for the Two Immigrant and National Populations: 1980 and 1981

(Percent)

Population universe and age	Total	Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
15 Years Old and Over						
Americans in Canada	100.0	15.5	59.9	2.9	3.7	18.1
Canada	100.0	24.5	59.7	2.7	3.1	10.0
Canadians in the United States	100.0	12.2	58.9	1.6	6.8	20.5
United States	100.0	22.9	55.2	2.6	7.1	12.3
20 to 24 Years Old						
Americans in Canada	100.0	41.4	55.3	2.2	1.0	0.1
Canada	100.0	51.1	46.1	1.9	0.8	0.1
Canadians in the United States	100.0	54.9	39.8	2.0	3.1	0.2
United States	100.0	51.2	41.7	2.7	4.2	0.2
40 to 44 Years Old						
Americans in Canada	100.0	4.2	83.0	4.4	6.7	1.7
Canada	100.0	6.1	81.9	4.0	5.8	2.2
Canadians in the United States	100.0	3.7	80.2	2.4	11.6	2.1
United States	100.0	5.3	76.9	3.9	11.1	2.8

Source: Appendix table A-9.

structure. In particular, the higher proportions ever married among Canadians in the United States than among Americans in Canada, and the higher proportions ever married among the two immigrant populations compared to the two national populations, reflect the differences in age structure discussed earlier.

In contrast, the higher proportions of divorced and lower proportions of separated persons among Canadians in the United States, as compared to Americans in Canada, are observable throughout the adult ages and are not attributable to differences in age structure. The proportions of divorced persons by age and sex among Canadians in the United States are quite similar to the proportions of divorced persons in the U.S. total population. These are about twice as high as the proportions of divorced persons in Canada's total population. For Americans in Canada, the proportions of divorced persons, by age and sex, are generally between those of the two national populations but closer to the proportions found in Canada's population.

Perhaps the most striking difference in marital status between the two immigrant populations concerns females in the 20 to 24 age group; 59 percent of the American-born women living in Canada had married, compared to only 45 percent of the Canadian-born women living in the United States (and to 49 percent among the total populations of Canada and the United States). The high figure for the American-born women living in Canada is attributable entirely to immigrants in the 1975 to 1981 period. These women represented one-third of the females 20 to 24 years old and among them 84 percent had married. The underlying cause of this high proportion married may well be the preference given the family reunification in the immigrant admission decision.

COHORT FERTILITY

Data on the cohort fertility of ever-married women 15 years and over, by age, for the two immigrant populations and the two national populations are shown in table 15. The table shows the proportion of childless women as well as the average number of children ever born to ever-married women and to ever-married mothers (those with one or more children ever born).

The cohort fertility of ever-married American-born women aged 15 to 49 living in Canada and ever-married Canadian-born women living in the United States is similar and also comparable to the cohort fertility of the total populations in Canada and the United States. In both Canada and the United States, the annual total fertility rates peaked in the late 1950's, dropped sharply during the 1960's and early 1970's, and since, have remained low at one-half or less of the peak levels of the post-World War II "baby boom." The decline has been more pronounced in Canada, which, in comparison to the United States, had slightly higher fertility during the baby boom and has slightly lower fertility now. While the declines in annual fertility reflect, in part, changes in marital patterns and the timing of fertility, it is clear that the completed cohort fertility rates of ever-married women now in the young adult ages will be far below the rates for women 45 to 49 years old in 1980 or 1981, who were born in the early 1930's and were in their prime childbearing years during the peak of the baby boom.

Ever-married women 50 years and over experienced most of their childbearing when annual fertility rates were higher in Canada than in the United States. For this age group, the cohort fertility of the Americans in Canada is higher than that for Canadians in the United States. This parallels the higher cohort fertility in Canada than in the United States in this age span. In contrast, the levels of cohort fertility (2.4) in these age groups for Canadian-born women in the United States are probably slightly lower than in the total population of the United States (2.7). Differences in age structure among ever-married women 50 years and over account for only a small portion of these differences in fertility.

Table 15. Children Ever Born to Ever-Married Women, by Age, for the Two Immigrant Populations and the Two National Populations: 1980 and 1981

Age	Americans in Canada, 1981	Canada, 1981	Canadians in the United States, 1980	United States, 1980
15 years and over	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.4
15 to 19 years	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
20 to 24 years	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
25 to 29 years	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4
30 to 34 years	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.0
35 to 39 years	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5
40 to 44 years	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.0
45 to 49 years	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.2
50 years and over	3.2	3.3	2.4	2.7

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population*, Volume 1, Chapter D, Part 1, table 270, and special tabulations; and Statistics Canada, *1981 Census of Canada*, Catalogue 92-906 (Volume 1 - National series, table 2), and special tabulations.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

As noted earlier, data on educational level from the censuses of the United States and Canada are not totally comparable in concept. In addition, there are two differences in terminology that are noted here before discussing the differences in concept. The first is that secondary school in Canada corresponds to high school in the United States. The second is that, in general, colleges (including universities) in the United States provide academic education beyond the high school level whereas in Canada, colleges (e.g., community colleges, institutes of technology, and private trade and business schools) provide training in technical fields and trades beyond the secondary level while universities provide academic education beyond the secondary level.

The United States collected data in 1980 on "regular" schooling only (generally nursery school through college and excluding other training) and published data on educational attainment defined in terms of years of school completed at the elementary, high school, and college levels. Canada collected data in 1981 on academic schooling (kindergarten through university), on other types of training (technical, trades, etc.), and on degrees (including certificates and diplomas). The published data on highest level of schooling combine information on these three categories. In brief, the U.S. data are limited in scope and are hierarchical while the Canadian data are much broader in scope and not totally hierarchical since it is not always apparent how academic education and other training should be ranked.[1]

Because of the differences in concept between the U.S. and Canadian data on detailed educational level, they are presented separately in appendix tables A-10 and A-11. In these tables, each immigrant population is compared with the total population of the country of destination. The tables are limited to the population 25 years and over because a substantial proportion (about one-quarter) of the persons 20 to 24 years old in each country were enrolled in school in 1980 or 1981.

While the educational data collected in Canada and the United States are not totally comparable, they appear to be sufficiently similar to justify comparisons at certain educational levels: less than a secondary school diploma (not high school graduate); and greater than a university degree (4 years or more of college). Table 16 and figures 14 and 15 permit a rough summary comparison of the differences in educational attainment in the two countries and comparisons of the two immigrant groups with the countries of origin and of destination.

[1]For example, ranking the educational levels of a person with a secondary school diploma but no trade certificate and a person with a trade certificate but no secondary school diploma requires a decision about which person has a higher educational level. See Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada, Catalogue 99-901, 1981 Census Dictionary, p. 49.

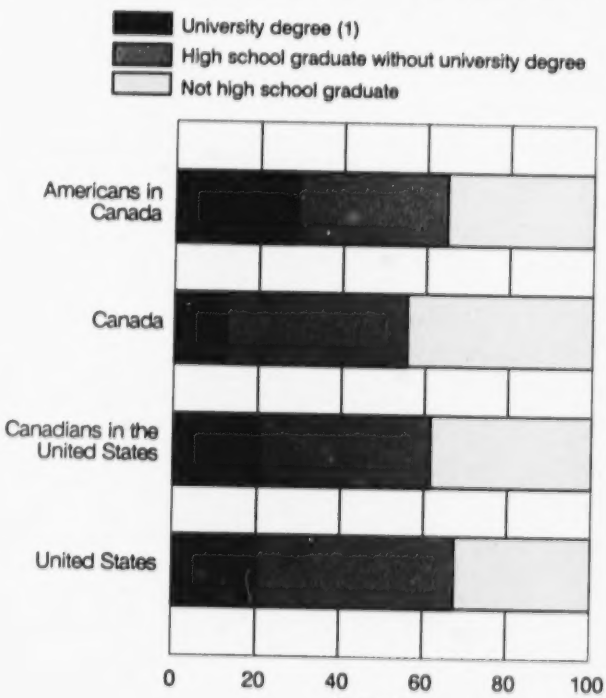
Table 16. Educational Attainment for Population 25 Years Old and Over, by Sex, for the Two Immigrant and Two National Populations: 1980 and 1981

Immigrant and national populations and sex	Percent not high school graduate	Percent university degree[1]
MALES		
Americans in Canada	35.2	28.9
Canada	44.5	12.3
Canadians in the United States	38.7	20.5
United States	32.7	20.1
FEMALES		
Americans in Canada	39.8	18.8
Canada	50.2	7.0
Canadians in the United States	38.0	10.3
United States	34.2	12.8

[1]For the United States, this group is approximated by persons with 4 years or more of college.

Source: Appendix tables A-10 and A-11.

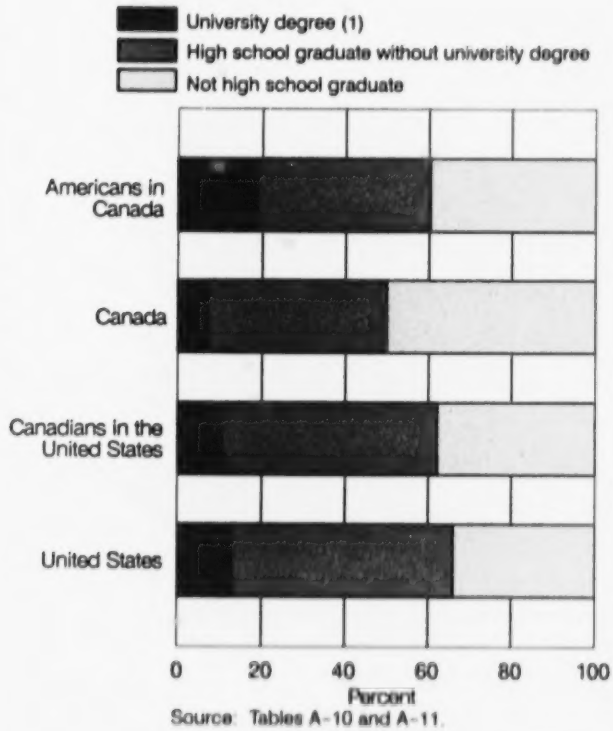
Figure 14.
Educational Attainment for Males 25 Years Old and Over, by Sex, for the Two Immigrant and Two National Populations: 1980 and 1981



Source: Tables A-10 and A-11.

The first factor to be noticed is that the formal education level in the United States is higher than in Canada. For each sex, there are fewer people with less

Figure 15.
Educational Attainment for Females 25 Years Old and Over for the Two Immigrant and Two National Populations: 1980 and 1981



Source: Tables A-10 and A-11.

than a high school diploma and more people with a university degree in the United States than in Canada. Where do immigrants fall in relation to these two national groups?

For persons with university degrees, the pattern is clear. Immigrants have a much higher percentage with university degrees than does the population of the country of origin. For example, 20.5 percent of male Canadians in the United States have a university degree while only 12.3 percent of the Canadian population does. Similarly, 28.9 percent of Americans in Canada have a university degree while only 20.1 percent of the total U.S. population does. Since the two national populations are so dissimilar, the results differ when we compare the educational status of immigrants and of the destination population. Americans in Canada have a much higher proportion with university degrees than do Canadians. However, Canadians in the United States have roughly the same levels of educational attainment as does the total U.S. population.

The appearance of a slightly lower educational level of female Canadians in the United States is attributable to its older age structure and to the lower educational level of the elderly in general. Within each of the five age groups shown in table A-10 (25 to 34 to 65+), the educational level of female Canadians in the United States was not lower than that of the U.S. female population. For males, Canadians in the United States had higher educational levels than the U.S. population.

There is a more complex pattern at the lower end of the educational spectrum. Male Canadians in the United States and females in both immigrant flows have lower percentages with less than a high school diploma than does the origin population. While this finding is consistent with the pattern in the higher educational categories, the pattern for male Americans in Canada is not.

Again, age seems to be the confounding factor. Comparisons of male Americans in Canada in table A-11 with all U.S. males in table A-10 shows that for ages under 55, the immigrant population shows the same patterns as do the other three immigrant groups (a lower percentage with less than a high school diploma among immigrants than among the origin population). It is only for the lowest age group (most of whom immigrated to Canada over 30 years ago) that the anomaly still arises.

The general pattern thus remains. Immigrants have a substantially higher education level than persons remaining in their country of origin. Since the U.S. educational level is higher than the Canadian level to start with, Americans in Canada have a higher level of educational attainment than Canadians as well as a higher level of educational attainment than Canadians in the United States.

LANGUAGE

Data on home language and ability to speak English were tabulated for the population 5 years and over in the 1980 census of the United States. Out of 836,000 Canadians 5 years and over in the United States, 79 percent spoke English at home and an additional 19 percent (who spoke another language at home) were reported to speak English "very well" or "well." Thus, only 2 percent were reported to speak English "not well" or "not at all." Similar results were obtained for the total U.S. population 5 years and over: the proportion speaking a language other than English at home and whose ability to speak English was reported as "not well" or "not at all" was also 2 percent.[2]

The 1981 census of Canada collected data on home language and ability to conduct a conversation in English and/or French. For infants who have not yet learned how to speak, the language spoken most often within the home was to be reported. For the 312,000 Americans in Canada, 90 percent spoke English, 8 percent spoke French, and 2 percent spoke another language. Of this last group, the vast majority also spoke English

[2]U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, Volume I, Chapter C, Part 1, table 99, and special tabulations.

and/or French with the result that only 0.l percent of the Americans in Canada were unable to conduct a conversation in English and/or French. The proportion of the total population of Canada unable to conduct a conversation in English and/or French was 1 percent.[3]

Not surprisingly, the data on language show that the Canadians in the United States and the Americans in Canada face little difficulty in communicating in the official language (or one of the official languages) of their adopted countries. Thus, with regard to language, which is an important factor in the assimilation of immigrants, these two immigrant populations have an advantage over many of the other immigrant stocks in both countries.

SUMMARY

This chapter has examined the population structures and selected social characteristics of the American-born and Canadian-born populations enumerated by the 1981 Canadian and 1980 U.S. censuses, respectively. Corresponding data on the social characteristics of the total population of Canada and the United States were included for perspective. Canadians in the United States have an older age distribution and lower sex ratio than Americans in Canada, and both immigrant populations are older and have lower sex ratios than the two national populations. The major differences in marital status between the two immigrant populations are attributable to differences in their age structures. The cohort fertility of the two immigrant populations is similar for ever-married women under age 50 but higher at older ages among American-born women living in Canada. Apart from the effects of differences in age structure, the educational level of Canadians in the United States is slightly higher than that of the total U.S. population, while the educational level of Americans in Canada is higher than that of the total Canadian population. The educational levels of the two immigrant populations appear to be roughly equal with a higher proportion having secondary school diplomas among Canadians in the United States and a higher proportion having university degrees among the Americans in Canada. Not surprisingly, language is not a problem for the two immigrant populations: nearly all the Canadians in the United States speak English, and nearly all the Americans in Canada speak English or French.

[3]The 312,000 figure for the Americans in Canada includes 10,000 persons born outside Canada who were Canadian citizens by birth. These persons were not included in the special tabulations used in preparing the tables in this chapter. Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada, Catalogue 92-910 (Volume I National series), Table I, and Catalogue 92-913 (Volume I - National series), tables 3, 6A, and 6B.

Chapter 6. Labor Force Characteristics

This chapter focuses on the labor force characteristics of Americans in Canada and Canadians in the United States by examining the degree to which immigrants participate in the labor force and the structure of their yearly work patterns. In chapter 7, employment is further analyzed in terms of the occupations and industries in which persons are engaged as well as class of worker status (whether persons worked for wages and salaries, were self-employed, or were unpaid family workers).

The economic questions which were asked in the 1980 census of the United States and the 1981 Census of Canada are presented in appendix E. The similarity in question wording and structure supports the fact that the two censuses have the same basic approach to obtaining economic information. Those differences which do exist are mainly due to definitional disparities in labor force concepts.

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS

The labor force concepts utilized in the two censuses are basically the same. In each case, the labor force comprises those persons who are employed or unemployed. The employed are those persons who either worked during the week before census or were absent from their job for such reasons as vacation, illness, etc. The unemployed for the most part consist of persons who looked for work in the 4 weeks prior to census and were available to start work plus those who were on layoff from a job to which they expected to return. The remainder of the working age (16 years and over) population is classified as not in labor force.

The census definitions of the "employed," the "unemployed," and the "not in the labor force" concepts for Canada and the United States are contained in appendix C. Though the concepts are similar, there are some definitional differences which must be considered. The U.S. universe includes all persons 16 years and over. For the purpose of this study, this universe has been adopted for the Canadian data as well, even though the Canadian definitions are normally based on the noninmate population 15 years and over. The definitions of the employed differ in that the American definition excludes unpaid family workers who worked less than 15 hours in the reference week. These persons are placed in the "not in the labor force" category in the U.S. census but remain in the employed category in the Canadian census. The Canadian census includes in the unemployed category persons who are not employed but have a job starting within 4 weeks of census day. The American census does not ask respondents if they have a "new job to start." In addition to these differences, there are differences in the editing process used to arrive at the final labor force classifications. The effects of these discrepancies on broad labor force concepts are considered to be minimal, though smaller categories such as unpaid family workers may be significantly affected.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Table 17 shows the classification of the immigrant and national populations by labor force activity. The number of Canadians 16 years and over in the United States was more than three times the number of Americans in Canada. A comparison of participation rates (the ratio of the labor force to the population 16 years and over) reveals that Americans in Canada have higher rates than Canadians in the United States, 70.0 versus 65.6 percent for males and 43.2 versus 39.6 percent for females. The employment/population ratios were also higher for Americans in Canada, particularly for males where the difference was 66.6 percent compared to 62.5 percent for Canadians in the United States. The participation rates of the immigrant populations were well below those for the total populations of each country.

Data on unemployment (the ratio of the unemployed to the labor force) have been included to complete the labor force picture. While the male unemployment rates for Canadians in the United States and Americans in Canada compare very closely, they were lower than the rates for the total male population in each country. The unemployment rate of 8.1 percent for U.S.-born females in Canada is higher than the 4.6 percent rate for Canadian-born females in the United States but is not appreciably different from the unemployment rate reported for all females in Canada.

PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE

Participation rates by age and sex show similar patterns for Americans in Canada and for Canadians in the United States (table 18). Males follow the standard

Table 17. Labor Force Activity for Population 16 Years Old and Over for the Immigrant and National Populations, by Sex: Canada, 1981 and the United States, 1980

Labor force activity and sex	Immigrant population		National population	
	Canadians in the United States	Americans in Canada	Canada, 1981	United States, 1980
Males	323,977	113,085	9,035,885	81,732,090
Labor force	212,621	79,205	7,120,035	61,416,203
Employed[1]	202,429	75,295	6,662,305	57,494,405
Unemployed	10,192	3,910	457,735	3,921,798
Not in the labor force	111,356	33,880	1,915,850	20,315,887
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.9	6.4	6.4
Participation rate	65.6	70.0	78.8	75.1
Employment/population ratio	62.5	66.6	73.7	70.3
Females	471,911	148,650	9,395,045	89,482,168
Labor force	186,860	64,190	4,871,040	44,668,465
Employed[1]	178,185	59,025	4,450,605	41,779,801
Unemployed	8,675	5,170	420,435	2,888,664
Not in the labor force	285,051	84,460	4,524,005	44,813,703
Unemployment rate	4.6	8.1	8.6	6.5
Participation rate	39.6	43.2	51.8	49.9
Employment/population ratio	37.8	39.7	47.4	46.7

[1]Includes Armed Forces.

Sources: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census) and the 1981 census of Canada (Statistics Canada); U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population, Detailed Population Characteristics,* (PC80-1-D1-A).

Table 18. Labor Force Participation Rates for the Population 16 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex, and Country of Birth: Canada, 1981 and the United States, 1980

Age group	Males		Females	
	Canadians in the United States	Americans in Canada	Canadians in the United States	Americans in Canada
Total	65.6	70.0	39.6	43.2
16 to 24 years	68.2	70.9	62.3	61.7
25 to 34 years	92.4	95.5	61.7	65.7
35 to 44 years	96.0	97.2	61.6	67.1
45 to 54 years	93.0	93.4	58.2	57.1
55 to 64 years	74.5	79.5	42.7	37.3
65 years and over	18.3	17.7	7.7	6.9

Sources: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census) and the 1981 census of Canada (Statistics Canada).

patterns of increasing rates up to the 35 to 44 age group before declining in older ages. For women, the overall higher participation rate for Americans in Canada is due to the higher rates found for those aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 years, as these are the only age groups for which the rates of Americans in Canada exceed those of Canadians in the United States.

Since there are significant differences in how the immigrant populations are distributed by age, it is preferable to compare participation rates which have been adjusted by age (rates which have the effect of age removed) in order to gain a more realistic comparison of the total rates. Actual and age-adjusted participation rates are presented in table 19. Age-adjusted rates were calculated using the age distribution of the Canadian (national) population as the standard for each sex group. The U.S. national rates have also been adjusted. Though the age distribution of Americans and Canadians are similar, there is a greater percentage of Americans in the 65 and over category—a factor which tends to lower overall participation rates. Standardization by age had the effect of narrowing the gap between the participation rates of the two immigrant populations. In fact, the age-adjusted participation rates of Americans in Canada are quite similar to those of Canadians in the United States for both sex groups. The age-adjusted rates for the immigrant populations are also quite similar to the national rates of Canada and the United States.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION

In chapter 4, the study examined the composition of the immigrant populations by period of immigration. In this chapter, the analysis is extended to a comparison of participation rates between Canadians in the United States and Americans in Canada by period of immigration. The last two columns of table 20 contain rates which have been adjusted to remove the effect of inequalities in age distribution. A standard age distribution has been applied not only to both immigrant populations but also to each period of immigration. In this study, the age distribution of the Canadian population 16 years old and over was used as the standard with each sex grouping being treated separately.

After standardization, participation rates among the periods of immigration show a general tendency for rates to decrease as the length of residency in the host country decreases. For Canadians in the United States, marked decreases are observed for those immigrating after the 1965 to 1969 period. U.S.-born females in Canada show a noticeably lower participation rate for the most recent immigration period. These findings coincide with the tightening of immigration regulations in the United States and Canada, which place an increased emphasis on the reunification of families.

While the overall participation rate for Americans in Canada is similar to the rate for Canadians in the United States, there are significant variations for females who immigrated between 1970 and 1974 and for males and

Table 19. Comparison of Labor Force Participation Rates (Actual and Age-Adjusted) for the Two Immigrant and National Populations, by Sex: Canada, 1981 and the United States, 1980

Participation rates and sex	Immigrant population		National population	
	Canadians in the United States	Americans in Canada	United States	Canada
MALES				
Actual	65.6	70.0	75.1	78.8
Age-adjusted	77.1	79.2	76.4	78.8
FEMALES				
Actual	39.6	43.2	49.9	51.8
Age-adjusted	51.3	52.0	51.6	51.8

Sources: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census) and the 1981 Census of Canada (Statistics Canada); U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Detailed Population Characteristics* (PC80-1-D1-A).

Table 20. Comparison of Labor Force Participation Rates (Actual and Standardized by Age) for the Population 16 Years and Over for Canadians in the United States and Americans in Canada, by Period of Immigration and Sex

Period of immigration	Actual		Standardized	
	Canadians in the United States	Americans in Canada	Canadians in the United States	Americans in Canada
Both sexes	50.2	54.8	62.1	64.1
Before 1960	42.5	38.7	66.7	68.3
1960 to 1964	72.2	73.1	67.4	68.5
1965 to 1969	69.9	72.9	64.7	67.2
1970 to 1974	63.3	73.4	58.9	66.8
1975 to 1980(81)	57.2	67.1	51.7	59.3
Males	65.6	70.0	77.1	79.2
Before 1960	57.8	54.4	81.5	83.1
1960 to 1964	85.5	84.4	81.7	83.4
1965 to 1969	83.7	83.8	80.4	79.8
1970 to 1974	80.4	86.8	76.6	78.6
1975 to 1980(81)	69.9	84.2	65.8	76.5
Females	39.6	43.2	51.3	52.0
Before 1960	32.8	27.6	55.4	55.9
1960 to 1964	61.3	64.2	56.1	56.8
1965 to 1969	59.5	62.8	53.3	55.3
1970 to 1974	50.9	61.9	46.2	56.1
1975 to 1980(81)	45.8	54.9	38.4	45.1

Sources: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census) and the 1981 census of Canada (Statistics Canada).

females who immigrated between 1975 and 1980/81). For these periods, the Americans in Canada have much higher rates than Canadians in the United States. Since participation rates tend to increase with the length of residency in the host country, the lower participation rate for Canadians who immigrated to the United States during 1975 to 1980 could in part be due to the difference in dates of the censuses. Americans who immigrated to Canada between 1975 and 1981 could have had as much as 14 months longer to adjust to their new environment.

Females who immigrated between 1970 and 1974 show almost a 10-percentage point difference in age standardized participation rates (56.1 percent for Canadians in the United States versus 46.2 percent for Americans in Canada). Table 21 presents the actual participation rates by age group for the period of immigration 1970 to 1974 for females, as well as the labor force and population counts on which these rates are based.

The participation rates for female Canadians in the United States who immigrated in 1970 to 1974 are lower than those of the female Americans in Canada for every age group except 16- to 24-year-olds. The major contributors to the disparity in participation rates between the two immigrant populations are females 25 to 44 years of age, as this age group accounts for approximately 60 percent of the respective immigrant populations. Though females 65 years old and over represent a relatively small proportion of the population, the difference in participation rates for the two immigrant groups is extraordinary, 32.1 percent for Americans in Canada versus 8.0 percent for Canadians in the United States.

WORK ACTIVITY—WEEKS WORKED IN REFERENCE YEAR

In the previous section, labor force activity was examined by comparing participation in the labor force based on data reported for the week prior to the census. A different perspective on work activity can be obtained by considering the length of time, in weeks, respondents worked during the reference year, the reference year being the calendar year preceding the taking of the census. In the United States, the reference year was 1979, and in Canada it was 1980. In both censuses, respondents were to include any week in which they did any work at all for pay or profit (including paid vacation and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Persons who worked 50 to 52 weeks full time were termed year-round, full-time workers in the American census, full time meaning the respondent usually worked 35 hours or more per week. In Canada, a similar concept, full-year, full-time workers, was utilized. This category consisted of persons who indicated that they worked 49 to 52 weeks, full time. Full time did not relate to a specific number of hours usually worked. Respondents were asked to indicate if most of their weeks worked were full or part time. In this study, in order to obtain a comparable base, the 50 to 52 weeks category has been used to analyze both censuses.

The percent distribution of weeks worked in the reference year is presented in table 22 for the immigrant and national populations. There is a striking similarity between the weeks distribution of the immigrant populations and their corresponding country of residence.

The immigrant working populations differed substantially from each other. Canadians in the United States were more likely to have worked 50 or more weeks a year than were Americans in Canada. The same comparison holds for the total working populations of the two countries. However, it is possible that the differing age distributions for the two immigrant groups were partly responsible for the discrepancies in weeks worked. The 16- to 24-year age group likely contains a large proportion of students who would have been in school for more than half the reference year. Consequently, the relatively larger percentage of 16- to 24-year-olds among

Table 21. Labor Force Activity for Females 16 Years Old and Over, by Age Group, for Canadians in the United States and Americans in Canada Who Immigrated During 1970 to 1974

Labor force activity and age	Canadians in the United States	Americans in Canada
Females	19,332	21,690
16 to 24 years	3,616	4,025
25 to 34 years	7,599	9,920
35 to 44 years	3,791	4,395
45 to 54 years	1,831	1,455
55 to 64 years	1,313	970
65 years and over	1,182	920
Labor force	9,830	13,425
16 to 24 years	2,167	2,395
25 to 34 years	4,003	6,285
35 to 44 years	2,180	3,180
45 to 54 years	966	885
55 to 64 years	419	375
65 years and over	95	295
Participation rates	50.9	61.9
16 to 24 years	59.9	59.5
25 to 34 years	52.7	63.4
35 to 44 years	57.5	72.4
45 to 54 years	52.8	60.8
55 to 64 years	31.9	38.7
65 years and over	8.0	32.1

Sources: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census) and the 1981 census of Canada (Statistics Canada).

Table 22. Percent Distribution for the Population 16 Years and Over Who Worked in the Year Prior to the Census, by Weeks Worked and Sex, for the Immigrant and National Populations: Canada, 1981 and the United States, 1980

Weeks worked and sex	Immigrant population		National population	
	Canadians in the United States	Americans in Canada	United States	Canada
Males	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 26 weeks	13.3	17.0	14.1	17.5
27 to 39 weeks	6.4	7.7	6.7	8.1
40 to 49 weeks	12.9	15.7	12.7	16.3
50 to 52 weeks	67.4	59.6	66.5	58.1
Worked full time, 50 to 52 weeks	63.0	56.4	62.5	55.5
Females	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 26 weeks	21.9	29.0	23.8	27.2
27 to 39 weeks	9.7	10.8	10.7	9.8
40 to 49 weeks	14.9	16.4	14.7	16.1
50 to 52 weeks	53.5	43.7	50.9	46.9
Worked full time, 50 to 52 weeks	42.0	34.9	41.1	38.1

Sources: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census) and the 1981 census of Canada (Statistics Canada). U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Detailed Population Characteristics* bulletin (PC80-1-D1-A).

Table 23. Percent Distribution of the Population 16 Years and Over Who Worked 50 or more Weeks in the Year Prior to the Census, By Country of Birth, Period of Immigration, and Sex: Canada, 1981 and the United States, 1980

Period of immigration	Males		Females	
	Canadians in the United States	Americans in Canada	Canadians in the United States	Americans in Canada
Before 1960	70.7	64.3	58.2	51.4
1960 to 1964	65.1	48.6	50.9	39.3
1965 to 1969	65.3	55.9	49.3	42.9
1970 to 1974	66.3	59.2	46.3	42.3
1975 to 1980(81)	55.2	59.3	36.4	34.5

Sources: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census) and the 1981 census of Canada (Statistics Canada).

Americans in Canada could produce a lower number of weeks worked. However, since the two national populations also differ in a similar manner as those of the immigrant populations, economic conditions within Canada and the United States are the more likely cause of the different work patterns. Generally, Canadians engage in seasonal employment to a greater extent than do Americans.

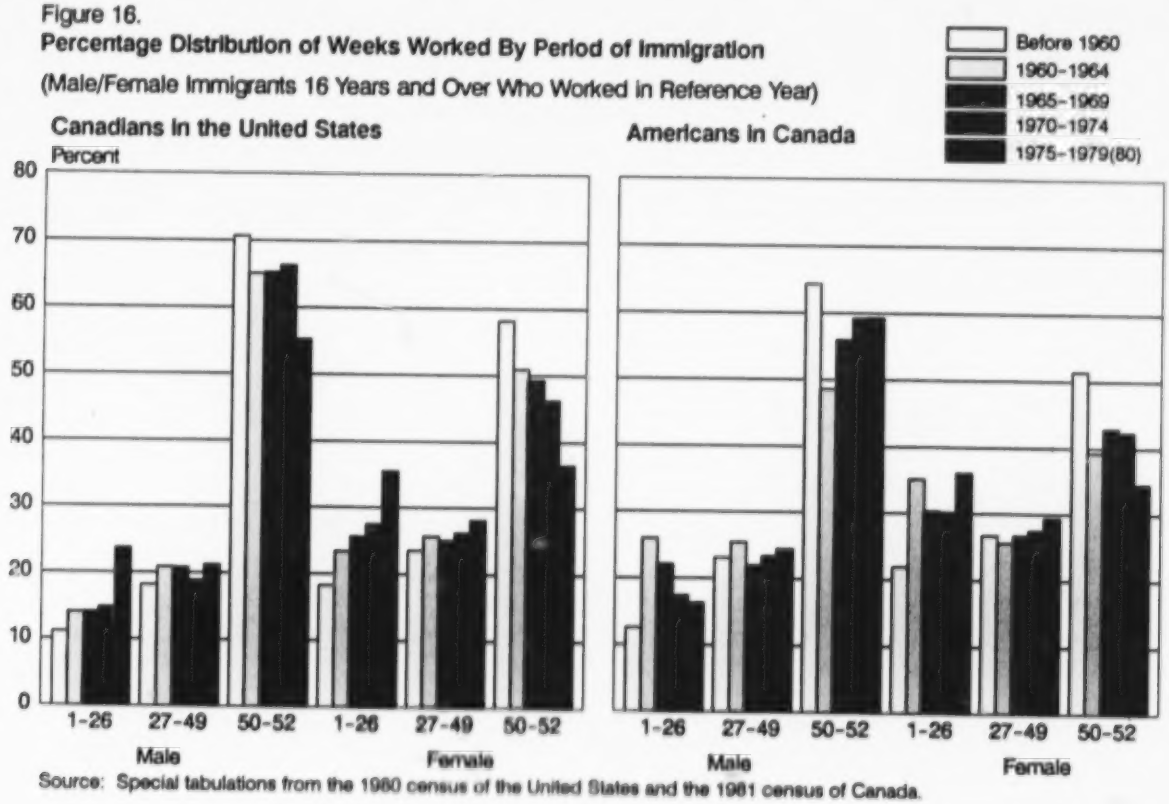
WEEKS WORKED AND PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION

The tendency for Canadians in the United States to have a greater proportion of their population in the full-year category than do Americans in Canada can be further examined by considering period of immigration (figure 16 and table 23). For immigrants who arrived in their country of destination prior to 1975 especially those who arrived during the 1960's, Canadians in the United States have a higher proportion in the 50- to 52-weeks category than do Americans in Canada. However, for those who immigrated in the most recent period, there are smaller differences between the two immigrant groups.

The percentage distributions of weeks worked for the categories 1 to 26 weeks and 50 to 52 weeks are displayed graphically in figure 16. A clear pattern emerges for the female Canadians in the United States. Even though their concentration in the 50- to 52-weeks category is consistently greater than that of female Americans in Canada, representation in this category steadily declines in magnitude as the period of immigration has become more recent. At the same time, there is a corresponding increase in the proportion of population in the 1- to 26-weeks category.

For Canadian males in the United States, the percentage of the population in both the 1- to 26-weeks and 50- to 52-weeks categories remained relatively constant from 1960 through 1974. For those who immigrated in the 1975 to 1979 period, there was a decrease in concentration in the 50- to 52-weeks category and an increase in the 1- to 26-weeks group.

Figure 16.
Percentage Distribution of Weeks Worked By Period of Immigration
(Male/Female Immigrants 16 Years and Over Who Worked in Reference Year)



Source: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States and the 1981 census of Canada.

SUMMARY

Americans in Canada participate in the labor force to a slightly greater extent than do Canadians in the United States. This fact is in part due to the older-age groups of the Canadian population in the United States. When adjustments are made for differences in age distribution, the disparities in the participation rates are reduced significantly. An examination of participation rates by period of immigration reveals a similarity in pattern for both immigrant populations. The rates tend to be higher as the length of time in the recipient country increases. One possible explanation for this occurrence may be return migration or immigration to a third country on the part of immigrants who were unsuccessful in settling into their new environment.

Canadian immigrants in the United States show a significant decrease in participation rate between the immigration periods 1965 to 1969 and 1970 to 1974. A similar decrease is noted for Americans in Canada between 1970 to 1974 and 1975 to 1981. These findings coincide with the introduction of tighter immigration policies and an increased emphasis on reunification of families in Canada and the United States. The age-adjusted participation rates showed the greatest variation between the populations for those who immigrated in 1975 to 1980/81 as well as females who immigrated during the 1970 to 1974 period. For the former period, the difference of 14 months between the taking of the censuses resulted in a longer adjustment period for Americans in Canada. A detailed look at females who immigrated during 1970 to 1974 reveals that Americans in Canada had much higher participation rates than Canadians in the United States for every age group except the 16- to 24-year-olds. This immigration period is also unique in that it is the only period in which Americans entering Canada outnumber Canadians entering the United States.

The distributions of the immigrant populations by weeks worked in the reference year differ significantly. The Canadian-born immigrants in the United States have a heavier concentration of their population in the full-year category, 50 to 52 weeks, than do their counterparts in Canada. The reverse is true for the 1- to 26-week grouping, where Americans in Canada have the larger percentage.

When the data are viewed by period of immigration, these patterns in weeks worked are repeated for all periods with the exception of the most recent immigrants. For this period (1975 to 1980/81) the distributions by weeks for females are virtually the same, while for males, the pattern exhibited is in direct contrast to that of persons immigrating during earlier periods.

Chapter 7. Employment Characteristics

The employment characteristics of the general population of Canada and the United States (occupation, industry, and class of worker) adjust to changing economic conditions. Employment characteristics measured within a census reflect one point in this balance of the supply and demand of labor. Census data on the employment characteristics of the immigrant populations of both countries, however, are influenced by additional factors such as immigration policy, skill shortages, employment benefits and their evolution over time. Further, when a study such as this one centers on a particular group of immigrants, the employment characteristics can be linked to specific conditions, and sometime events, in both countries.

To examine the movement of labor between Canada and the United States can be quite an undertaking. From an economic point of view, these two countries have many similarities. High levels of technology, well-educated populations, and high income levels have allowed the development of strong service sectors. Canada and the United States have always had important economic exchanges through imports and exports and through extensive business and banking networks. In the past, the two countries have used immigration to resolve serious labor shortages in some areas. In addition, human factors such as family reunion, political and social environment, and job or career prospects may have played an important role in decisions to migrate, but these factors can only be inferred from the data available.

This chapter describes the comparative employment characteristics of Canadians in the United States and Americans in Canada. The chapter has three sections: occupation, industry, and class of worker.

Before proceeding to the descriptive analysis, some warnings to the reader are essential. Although the results presented in this study are based on similar census surveys, the employment characteristics data are affected by several differences in the methods and procedures of each census. Three major points must be remembered.

First, the reader should keep in mind the gap between the two periods of reference (April 1, 1980, for the U.S. census[1] and June 3, 1981, for the Canadian census). Since the employment characteristics of both immigrant populations are dependent on current economic conditions, the direct comparison of these variables will necessarily be affected by some consequences of the differing reference periods (if only by seasonal factors).

Second, in order to make occupation and industry data comparable, the Canadian data were adjusted (see appendix D). These adjustments are basically reassignments of the unit codes. Reassignments of groups, even if they comprise only a relatively small number of titles or establishments, are an imperfect method of adjustment. Ideally, industry and occupation information from the two censuses should be recoded using a common system of classification. However, this method of adjustment was unrealistic within the framework of this project and, therefore, was not used. The classification differences were reduced, but they still constitute a source of unaccountable gaps in the data.

Third, one must remember that the period of immigration is measured at one fixed time (the census date). It is, therefore, indicative of the sum of the events rather than of the total history of the movement of labor between the two countries.

The 1981 census of Canada indicates that 134,000 U.S.-born immigrants were part of the employed civilian labor force in Canada. In comparison, almost 377,000 Canadian-born immigrants were counted in the employed civilian labor force in the 1980 U.S. census[2]. For Canada, this is a significant deficit in number of almost three times that of the U.S. contribution to the Canadian labor force. The size of each country's contribution is, however, only one side of the equation. This contribution should also be qualified by examining the industries and occupations which benefited.

OCCUPATION

For both censuses, occupation is defined as the kind of work done by an individual according to his/her main activities or duties (see appendix E for the wording of the occupation questions used in both censuses). Table 24 presents the percentage distributions of the employed labor force by occupation for the two immigrant groups and the two national populations.

[1] In fact, the U.S. week has a "floating character" in that it is whatever week is immediately prior to the week the questionnaire is completed.

[2] See appendix C for definitions.

Table 24. Percent Distribution of the Employed Civilian Labor Force, by Occupation and Country of Birth: Canada, 1981 and the United States, 1980

Occupation	Total Canada	Americans in Canada	Total United States	Canadians in the United States
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.2	12.0	10.4	13.5
Professional specialty	13.3	26.1	12.3	16.2
Technicians and related support	2.6	2.3	3.1	3.0
Sales	8.8	9.0	10.0	11.9
Administrative support including clerical	19.1	16.3	17.3	17.7
Service	10.9	9.1	12.9	11.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing	5.3	6.3	2.9	1.6
Precision, production, craft, and repair	14.6	9.4	12.9	12.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.0	4.2	9.3	6.9
Transportation and material moving	4.8	3.2	4.5	2.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.4	2.1	4.5	2.5

Source: Appendix table A-12.

Table 25. Percent Distribution of Canadians in the United States and of Americans in Canada, by Occupation and Sex: 1981 Census of Canada and 1980 Census of the United States

Occupation	Americans in Canada			Canadians in the United States		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All occupations	100.0	56.0	44.0	100.0	52.8	47.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial	100.0	71.6	28.4	100.0	67.0	33.0
Professional specialty	100.0	52.9	47.1	100.0	50.6	49.4
Technicians and related support	100.0	47.5	52.5	100.0	55.0	45.0
Sales	100.0	55.1	44.9	100.0	50.1	49.9
Administrative support including clerical	100.0	17.4	82.6	100.0	16.6	83.4
Service	100.0	42.3	57.7	100.0	35.3	64.7
Farming, forestry and fishing	100.0	76.2	23.8	100.0	78.4	21.6
Precision, production, craft, and repair	100.0	90.0	10.0	100.0	91.9	8.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	100.0	76.1	23.9	100.0	55.5	44.5
Transportation and material moving	100.0	88.3	11.7	100.0	90.4	9.6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	100.0	77.5	22.5	100.0	74.5	25.5

Sources: Appendix tables A-12, A-13, and A-14.

Table 26. Percent of Employed Immigrants in Skilled and Specialized Occupations, by Country of Birth, Period of Immigration, and Sex: Canada, 1981 and the United States, 1980

Immigrant populations and sex	Total employed	1959 or earlier	1960 to 1964	1965 to 1969	1970 to 1974	1975 to 1980(81)
Americans in Canada						
Total	49.8	43.9	43.0	53.1	55.6	56.0
Male	56.9	50.2	52.1	60.0	62.7	65.8
Female	40.5	34.9	33.5	44.5	46.8	44.7
Canadians in the United States						
Total	45.3	44.0	43.1	44.8	50.8	55.8
Male	57.7	56.4	56.3	57.4	63.5	64.3
Female	31.5	30.1	28.5	31.8	35.9	44.1

Sources: Appendix tables A-12, A-13, and A-14.

For most occupational categories, the immigrant populations resemble the national populations of the countries in which they work. There are, however, some notable exceptions especially for Americans in Canada compared with Canadians.

Most noticeable is the large concentration of Americans in Canada in the professional specialty occupations (26.1 percent of the employed labor force). It is the largest occupational group for Americans in Canada and is almost double the proportion for the total Canadian population (13.3 percent).

Americans in Canada also have a larger proportion (12.0 percent) working in the executive, administrative, and managerial occupational group than does the Canadian population as a whole. The proportion of Americans in Canada is lower than the proportion of all Canadians in administrative support occupations; precision, production, craft, and repair occupations; and machine operator, assemblers, and inspectors.

The comparative importance of the farming, forestry, and fishing occupations for Americans in Canada must also be noted. This occupational group has almost four times the proportion observed for Canadians in the United States (6.3 percent compared with 1.6 percent). In fact, it is the only occupational category where the number of Americans in Canada exceeds that of Canadians in the United States (8,495 as opposed to 5,876). Similar relative patterns exist by occupation for males and females.

Canadians in the United States have an occupational distribution quite similar to that of the total U.S. population. Only for the executive, administrative, and managerial occupations and the professional specialty occupations do Canadians in the United States have significantly higher proportions than the United States population as a whole.

The male/female ratio per occupational group is similar for both immigrant populations (table 25). The only significant difference is found among the machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors. Females represent 44.5 percent of Canadians in the United States who are employed in this occupation group, compared with 23.9 percent for the Americans in Canada. Although detailed data are not available, this ratio probably indicates different mixes in the type of work done by men and women and differences in the industrial structure of the two countries (especially manufacturing).

These distributions by occupation can also be viewed from another angle. If one takes the share of the Canadian-born and U.S.-born immigrants in the executive, administrative, and managerial occupations; the professional specialty occupations; the technicians and related support occupations; and the precision, production, craft, and repair occupations together, it is clear that a substantial proportion of the immigrants coming from both countries are in what can be broadly labelled "skilled" or "more specialized" jobs. In fact, these four occupational categories contain 49.8 percent of the Americans in Canada compared with 39.7 percent for the total Canadian population. Similarly, 45.3 percent of Canadians in the United States are in these occupations compared with 38.7 percent for the total U.S. population.

A similar pattern emerges by period (table 26). As the period of immigration becomes more recent, there is an increased concentration in professional and highly-skilled occupations for both universes. These higher concentrations can be illustrated by showing the evolution by period of the skilled and the more specialized occupations: executive, administrative, and managerial; professional specialty; technicians and related support; and precision, production, craft, and repair.

The Americans in Canada registered an important increase in the share working in highly-skilled occupations between the periods 1960 to 1964 and 1965 to 1969, jumping 10 percentage points from 43.0 percent to 53.1 percent. This rise is mainly due to the increase in the population working in the professional specialty occupations category from 22.7 percent for the period 1960 to 1964 to 31.6 percent for the period 1965 to 1969 (see tables A-12, A-13, and A-14). The growth of these persons employed in the professional specialty occupations is partially offset by a decline in the importance of the administrative support category for this population.

For Canadians in the United States, the increase in highly skilled occupations was more gradual and occurred later. The most important growth occurred between the periods 1965 to 1969 and 1975 to 1980, when the proportion of this population employed in highly skilled occupations went from 44.8 percent to 50.8 percent. This growth coincides with the decreasing importance of the precision, production, craft, and repair category (which accounted for 14.8 percent of this population's employed labor force during the period 1960 to 1964 compared with 7.1 percent for the period 1975 to 1980) and the simultaneous growth of the professional specialty and the executive, administrative, and managerial categories.

Although most of the major findings above are applicable to both sexes, there is a substantial gap between the proportion of males and females in the share that represents the skilled occupations for all periods. The gap results from the absence of women in the precision, production, craft, and repair occupations (table A-14). However, this gap is even more pronounced for female Canadians in the United States, who also have a lower proportion in the professional specialty occupations than do Americans in Canada. Only for immigrants after 1975 do these differences disappear.

Table 27. Percent Distribution of the Employed Civilian Labor Force, by Country of Birth and Industry: Canada, 1981 and the United States, 1980

Industry	Total Canada	Americans in Canada	Total United States	Canadians in the United States
All industries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	5.2	6.7	3.0	1.7
Mining	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.6
Construction	6.3	4.7	5.9	6.2
Manufacturing, nondurable goods	9.1	6.1	8.6	7.4
Manufacturing, durable goods	10.2	7.4	13.8	13.9
Transportation, communication and other utilities	8.3	6.2	7.3	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade	20.6	17.7	20.4	19.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5.6	5.3	6.0	7.4
Business and repair services	3.9	5.9	4.2	4.6
Personal services	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.7
Entertainment and recreation services	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.6
Professional and related services	17.4	28.1	20.3	23.9
Public administration	7.2	5.4	5.3	3.3

Source: Appendix table A-15.

Table 28. Percent Distribution of Canadians in the United States and of Americans in Canada, by Industry and Sex: 1981 Census of Canada and 1980 Census of the United States

Industry	Americans in Canada			Canadians in the United States		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All industries	100.0	56.1	43.9	100.0	52.8	47.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	100.0	73.1	26.9	100.0	71.8	28.2
Mining	100.0	76.6	23.2	100.0	84.7	15.3
Construction	100.0	86.8	13.2	100.0	90.3	9.7
Manufacturing, nondurable goods	100.0	64.7	35.3	100.0	59.8	40.2
Manufacturing, durable goods	100.0	81.1	18.8	100.0	71.0	29.0
Transportation, communication, and other utilities	100.0	70.0	30.0	100.0	68.3	31.7
Wholesale and retail trade	100.0	49.0	51.0	100.0	48.0	52.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100.0	47.3	52.7	100.0	40.7	59.3
Business and repair services	100.0	50.4	49.5	100.0	61.3	38.7
Personal services	100.0	34.9	65.1	100.0	31.3	68.7
Entertainment and recreation services	100.0	55.0	44.7	100.0	57.5	42.5
Professional and related services	100.0	43.8	56.2	100.0	33.1	66.9
Public administration	100.0	55.8	44.1	100.0	55.4	44.6

Sources: Appendix tables A-15, A-16, and A-17.

INDUSTRY

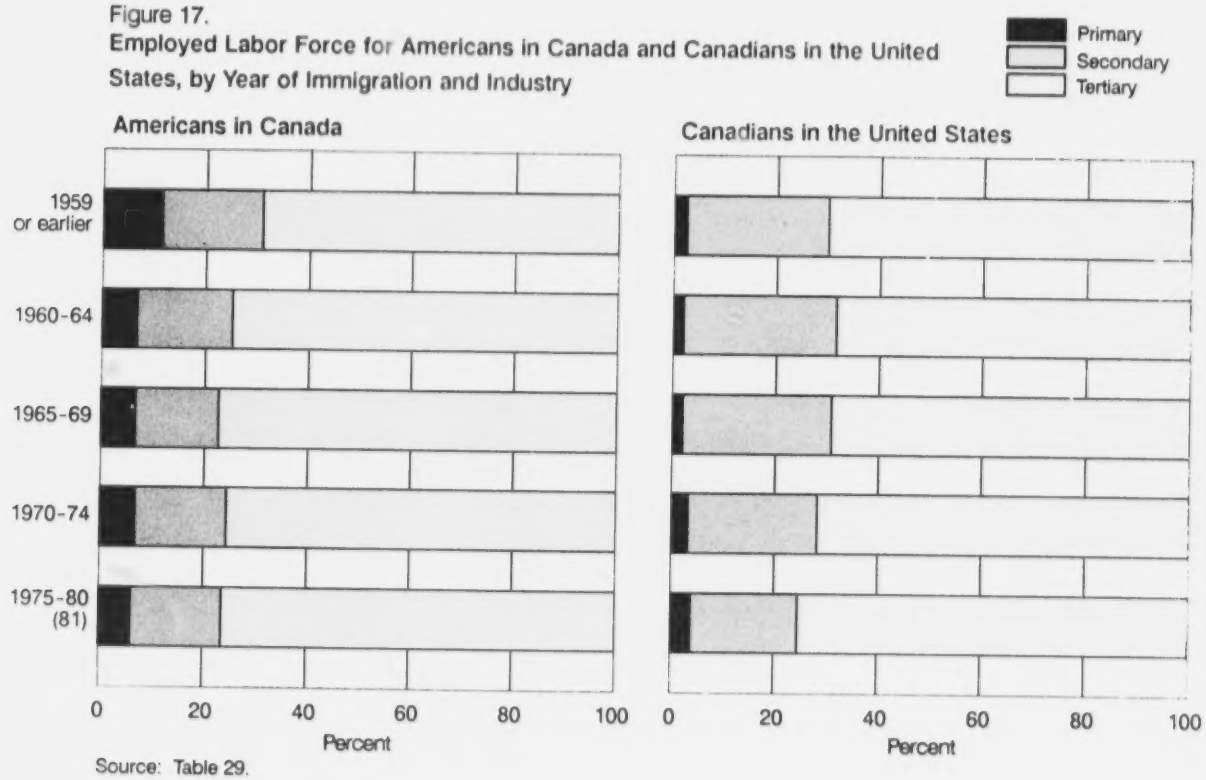
In both censuses, industry is defined as the kind of business or industrial activity in which the person was employed during the reference week. The two national populations show a very similar distribution by industry with durable goods manufacturing and professional and related services having somewhat higher concentrations in the United States than in Canada (table 27). In both countries, the largest number of workers is found in the wholesale and retail trade industry and in the professional and related service industries.

For most industries, the immigrant population has a similar percentage as the host country's national population. However, both immigrant groups have a higher concentration of the employed labor force in the professional and related services than does the total population of Canada or the United States.

Americans in Canada are characterized by their predominance in the professional and related services industries (28.1 percent as opposed to 23.9 percent in the case of Canadians in the United States). Also, a much larger percentage of Americans in Canada are employed in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (6.7 percent) compared with 1.7 percent for Canadians in the United States.

For Canadians in the United States, manufacturing holds an important place. All manufacturing represents 21.3 percent compared with 13.5 percent for Americans in Canada. The difference in manufacturing is concentrated for the most part in durable goods manufacturing industries with 13.9 percent (for Canadians in the United States) as opposed to 7.4 percent (for Americans in Canada). In fact, for Canadians employed in the United States, this industry is the third largest employer.

Figure 17.
Employed Labor Force for Americans in Canada and Canadians in the United States, by Year of Immigration and Industry



Source: Table 29.

Table 29. Percent Distribution of Total Population and Immigrants, by Industrial Sector, Period of Immigration, and Country of Birth: Canada, 1981 and the United States, 1980

Population universe and period of immigration	All industries	Primary sector[1]	Secondary sector[2]	Tertiary sector[3]
Total Canada	100.0	7.0	25.6	67.4
Americans in Canada	100.0	8.2	18.2	73.7
1959 or earlier	100.0	11.3	19.5	69.1
1960 to 1964	100.0	6.6	18.5	74.7
1965 to 1969	100.0	6.5	16.2	77.4
1970 to 1974	100.0	6.7	17.6	75.7
1975 to 1981	100.0	6.0	17.6	76.5
Total United States	100.0	4.1	28.3	67.7
Canadians in the United States	100.0	2.3	27.5	70.1
1959 or earlier	100.0	2.3	27.7	70.1
1960 to 1964	100.0	1.8	29.8	68.4
1965 to 1969	100.0	1.9	29.0	69.2
1970 to 1974	100.0	3.1	25.2	71.8
1975 to 1980	100.0	3.7	20.8	75.4

[1]Primary sector includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining.
[2]Secondary sector includes construction and all manufacturing.
[3]Tertiary sector includes all other industries.

Source: Appendix table A-15.

Examination of the ratio of males to females in the two immigrant populations shows similar patterns (table 28). However, there are notable exceptions. The professional and related services industries have a higher proportion of females for Canadians in the United States. On the other hand, the mining and business and repair industries have higher proportions of females among Americans in Canada.

Employment using the traditional breakdown of primary, secondary, and tertiary industries is shown in figure 17 and table 29. While the tertiary industries sector is of similar importance for both populations, the primary industries sector clearly contains a significantly larger share of Americans in Canada. For Canadians in the United States, it is the secondary industries sector which has the larger share. These results are consistent with the findings from the occupation data. The differences in industry between the two populations tend to disappear as the period of immigration becomes more recent.

This convergence affects all sectors and reflects shifts in the industry distribution by period of immigration. Even the primary industries sector shows a narrowing of the gap between population distributions which has resulted from a decrease in the importance of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries for Americans in Canada. This trend coincides with a growth in the population of Canadians employed in the mining sector in the United States who immigrated in the 1975 to 1980/81 period (tables A-15, A-16, and A-17). After

showing a broad gap for the two immigrant populations in the decade 1960 to 1969, the secondary industries sector experiences a narrowing of the margin and, finally, a reversal of the trend for the 1975 to 1980/81 period. This change is mainly caused by a large drop in the share of Canadians in the United States immigrating after 1969 who were employed in the durable goods manufacturing industries. Finally, the tertiary industries sector shows a pattern similar to that of the secondary industries sector in that the greatest disparity occurs for persons who immigrated during the 1960's. The parity of the share observed for the professional and related services industries for both universes in the 1975 to 1980/81 period is largely responsible for eliminating the gap.

CLASS OF WORKER

The class-of-worker concept places workers in distinct categories. These categories are: wage earners (or paid workers), the self-employed, and unpaid family workers. In both censuses, respondents reporting self-employment in incorporated businesses are placed in the wage earners category. Self-employment can be considered as an indicator of the dynamism or entrepreneurship of a population. As indicated by table 30, both countries show an equal proportion of self-employment for the employed labor force, 6.8 percent. For immigrants, self-employment has been noted as an important category, generally showing larger proportions than the native population (Borjas, 1985). Self-employment is often linked to certain industries. For instance, the agricultural sector is largely self-employed. Similarly, the personal and professional services sectors generally display higher incidences of self-employment. The comparative configuration of both immigrant populations should be examined.

The most striking feature of the U.S.-born employed population in Canada is its comparative overrepresentation in the self-employed category. This is precisely 2.0 points above the already high representation of the Canadian-born employed population in the United States in the same category (10.2 percent as opposed to 8.2 percent). The importance of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries in Canada could explain part of this difference since these industries are less often incorporated.

The unpaid family work category in both countries is relatively small, and the two immigrant populations show proportionately equal representation in this class. Comparisons between the two countries are, however, affected by the conceptual and methodological differences of the two censuses and, therefore, will not be discussed further in this report.

When class of worker is examined by period of immigration, two factors should be noted. First, the time of immigration seems important. It is presumably more difficult to become self-employed if one has immigrated recently because one has to acquire a certain knowledge of the labor market in order to have access to it. Second, the type of industry and occupation open to immigrants also has a bearing on the class-of-worker distribution. The primary sector and some of the sales and service industries of the tertiary sector favor self-employment. Table 31 shows the variations between time periods for workers for the two populations.

In both immigrant populations, the highest share of self-employment occurs for persons who immigrated before 1960. Americans in Canada had 13.0 percent self-employed compared with 9.3 percent for the same period for Canadians in the United States.

In addition, this period shows the highest relative share of self-employment for both immigrant populations. This is consistent with the supposition that time and knowledge of the economic conditions favor the likelihood of success. It is also important to remember that the census measures only a specific point in time. Only persons who succeeded at self-employment and retained their immigrant status were measured. People who experienced difficulties theoretically could have returned to their native country or become paid workers.

For most time periods, a larger share of Americans in Canada were self-employed compared with their counterparts in the United States. The smaller differences in the most recent period, 1975 to 1980/81, is similar to the pattern in industry and occupation where there has been a convergence of the characteristics.

Table 30. Percent Distribution of the Employed Civilian Labor Force, by Class of Worker, Country of Birth, and Sex: Canada, 1981 and the United States, 1980

Class of worker	Total Canada	Americans in Canada			Total United States	Canadians in the United States		
		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Total employed civilian labor force	11,043,695	134,030	75,035	59,000	97,639,355	376,938	199,091	177,847
All classes of worker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paid workers	92.6	89.1	86.6	92.2	92.6	91.1	88.5	93.9
Self-employed	6.8	10.2	13.2	6.5	6.8	8.2	11.2	4.9
Unpaid family workers	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.2

Source: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census) and the 1981 census of Canada (Statistics Canada); U.S. Detailed Population Characteristics bulletin (PC80-1-D1-A) and appendix table A-18.

Table 31. Percent Distribution of the Employed Civilian Labor Force, by Class of Worker, Period of Immigration, Sex, and Country of Birth: Canada, 1981 and the United States, 1980

Class of worker	Americans in Canada						Canadians in the United States					
	Total employed	1959 or earlier	1960 to 1964	1965 to 1969	1970 to 1974	1975 to 1981	Total employed	1959 or earlier	1960 to 1964	1965 to 1969	1970 to 1974	1975 to 1980
BOTH SEXES												
All classes of worker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paid workers	89.1	86.3	92.4	90.2	89.7	91.3	91.1	89.9	92.9	93.2	92.0	91.8
Self-employed	10.2	13.0	6.9	9.0	9.6	8.1	8.2	9.3	6.6	6.0	7.0	7.3
Unpaid family workers	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.0
MALES												
All classes of workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paid workers	86.6	82.0	90.6	89.7	88.1	90.4	88.5	86.9	90.9	91.9	89.8	89.5
Self-employed	13.2	17.8	9.2	10.1	11.6	9.4	11.2	12.7	8.9	7.7	9.9	10.0
Unpaid family workers	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5
FEMALES												
All classes of workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paid workers	92.2	92.4	94.3	91.0	91.8	92.5	93.9	93.3	95.0	94.6	94.5	94.8
Self-employed	6.5	6.2	4.5	7.6	7.1	6.6	4.9	5.5	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.6
Unpaid family workers	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.5

Source: Appendix table A-18.

The male and female distribution patterns do not strictly conform to this overall pattern. For females, the gap between the two populations is wide for the post-1965 period. Even the period 1975 to 1980/81 shows a significant gap. Of the female U.S.-born immigrants employed in Canada, 6.6 percent were self-employed compared with 3.6 percent for Canadian-born females employed in the United States.

SUMMARY

Close to 50 percent of Americans in Canada and 45 percent of Canadians in the United States are in highly skilled occupations. Nationally, Canada and the United States have close to 40 percent of their employed labor force in these skilled categories.

When industry is examined using the traditional primary, secondary, and tertiary classification, the tertiary sector is seen to be, by far, the largest group for both immigrant populations. This sector accounts for 74 percent of Americans employed in Canada and 70 percent of the Canadians employed in the United States. These proportions are substantially higher than those found nationally.

Canadians in the United States have a greater proportion (28 percent) in the secondary sector representation than in Canada (18 percent), while in the primary sector, the reverse is true with the Americans in Canada having the larger share, 8 percent compared with 2 percent for the Canadians in the United States.

Both immigrant populations demonstrate dynamism observable through self-employment ratios which are greater than those found for the overall population. Self-employment is 10 percent for Americans in Canada and 8 percent for Canadians in the United States compared with less than 7 percent of the employed labor force in the total Canadian or U.S. population. From the earliest periods (1965 or earlier) to the most recent period (1975 to 1980/81), there is a constant growth in the proportion of workers in highly skilled occupations for both immigrant populations. The growth, however, occurred much earlier for the Americans in Canada. For this group, the share of the skilled occupations jumped from 43 percent to 53 percent between the periods 1960 to 1964 and 1965 to 1969. This jump is attributable to a growth of the professional specialty occupations. For Canadians in the United States, the increase in highly skilled occupations was more gradual. It was mainly due to the growth of the professional specialty occupations and of the executive, administrative, and managerial occupations categories.

The industry distributions for both immigrant populations have a greater similarity for the most recent period of immigration than for earlier periods. The gaps observed in the three broad industry categories narrow or disappear in the period 1975 to 1980/81. In the primary sector, this is due to a decrease in the importance of the agriculture, foresty, and fisheries sectors for the Americans in Canada that coincides with an increase of the mining sector for Canadians in the United States. Similarily, for the secondary sector, a large drop in the share of the durable goods manufacturing industries for Canadians in the United States after 1969 is responsible for the convergence of the proportions in this sector for the immigrant populations. The tertiary sector is almost equal for the two populations in this most recent period

of immigration largely because of the similar sizes of the professional and related services industries.

The proportion of self-employed workers also varies depending upon the length of residency in the host country. The largest shares of self-employment are noted for the earliest period of immigration, 13 percent for Americans in Canada and 9.3 percent for Canadians in the United States.

Chapter 8. Income Characteristics

This chapter compares the income of Canadians in the United States to the income of the total U.S. population and that of other immigrant populations residing in the United States. Similarly, the income of Americans in Canada is examined in relation to the income of the overall Canadian population and other immigrant populations in Canada. The chapter concludes with a summary of the results derived from the data presented.

Immigrants between Canada and the United States enjoy high income levels. Depending on when they immigrated, their average income equals or surpasses the average income of the native population. Several factors have contributed to the advantageous position occupied by these immigrants. In both countries, the immigration entry rules are biased in favor of those with well-above-average education and occupation. The immigrants tend to concentrate into large urban centers where their higher educational qualifications and occupational skills are in greater demand with commensurate pecuniary returns. Furthermore, the geographic proximity and similarities in lifestyle and language between Canada and the United States help these immigrants make a quick transition to their new milieu.

According to J. Brox (1983), post-World War II migration between Canada and the United States is an economic variable, which suggests that migration between the two countries is a function of employment opportunities, anticipated income, and living and working conditions. Since the mid-1980's, however, revised immigration laws have made such migration much more difficult.

B. Chiswick (1986) has estimated the length of residency required for earnings crossover (employment income exceeding that of the native population) to be 11 years for immigrants from English Canada, Northern and Western Europe (excluding Ireland) to the United States. In Canada, R. P. Beaujot, K. G. Basavarajappa, and R. Verma (1988) have found that the employment income of male immigrants to Canada surpasses the Canadian-born average after 1 to 5 years of residency for United Kingdom immigrants and after 11 to 15 years for Northern Europe immigrants. The implementation of regulations restricting immigration to selected individuals possessing certain characteristics has emphasized the elite character of the immigrant population compared with the native population. Recent immigrants in both countries are generally better educated than ever before and are found in greater concentration in managerial and professional occupations. These characteristics compensate to a large extent for the handicaps of a new environment and needs for adjustment.

Chapter 7 concluded that there has been a convergence of the employment characteristics of recent immigrants originating from Canada or the United States. Due in part to the selection process, most of the immigrants between the two countries are well educated individuals in highly skilled occupations who are more likely to be self employed than the national populations. This convergence is mainly due to the fact that Canadians in the United States have become (since the implementation of the 1965 U.S. law on immigration) more similar in characteristics to Americans in Canada (M. Boyd, 1976). In fact, Canada has traditionally compensated for skilled labor shortages through increased immigration, and the United States being so close, has been one of the preferred sources of human resources (M. Boyd, 1981).

These considerations suggest that the incomes of Americans in Canada and Canadians in the United States, especially the more recent immigrants, should compare favorably with the native populations. In addition, these two immigrant populations should do well in comparison to the other immigrants living in their host country and should compare closely to each other. This last comparison, however, is not attempted directly in this chapter due to data limitations. These limitations will be discussed following a brief examination of the concepts used in this chapter.

Income in both the Canadian and U.S. censuses refers to the total money income received by persons aged 15 years and over during the calendar year preceding census enumeration day. It is the sum of the amounts reported for individual questions related to wages and salaries, farm and nonfarm self-employment income, interest dividend or other investment income, various government transfer payments, and any other miscellaneous income such as retirement pensions, alimony, etc. Income data reported in the 1980 U.S. census refer to calendar year 1979, whereas the 1981 Canadian census income data refer to the 1980 calendar year. Individuals immigrating to Canada in 1980 or 1981 were asked not to report income received by them prior to their arrival in Canada.

Data available for the income of Canadians in the United States were confined to published materials and

to a limited number of special tabulations from the 1980 U.S. census. This placed some serious limitations on the analysis. For example, mean income was used in this chapter only when published and based on true aggregate income. Estimating mean income from distributions was not attempted. Another major handicap associated with the data availability was the absence of income data for immigrants according to age. Considering the two populations studied, information on age is crucial. Almost 30 percent of Canadians in the United States and 24 percent of Americans in Canada are aged 65 years and over. R. P. Beaujot, K. G. Basavarajappa, and R. B. P. Verma (1988) have noted that the income of immigrants in the age groups 15 to 19 and 65 to 69 is generally lower than that of the native population in Canada. Therefore, the older age structure of the two immigrant populations results in lowering the mean or median income as compared with the native population. Similarly, adjustments would have had to be made to take into account different levels of schooling and the differences in the Canadian and U.S. dollar.

The remainder of this chapter is structured according to the different comparisons that will be made. Firstly, the income of Canadian and U.S. immigrants will be compared with the income of the overall population of their host country. Secondly, the income of the two immigrant populations will be compared by period of immigration. And thirdly, recent immigrants originating from both countries will be compared with immigrants of longer residency and to immigrants from other countries.

COMPARISON WITH THE OVERALL POPULATION

Table 32 shows the median income levels for Canadians in the United States, Americans in Canada, and the two national populations. For all persons with income, Canadians in the United States have similar median incomes as the total U.S. population and Americans in Canada have a median income level similar to all Canadians. However, comparisons of the income of full-time, year-round workers should take into account the differences in the labor force participation of the two populations and in their work intensity, that is the number of weeks worked in the calendar year either full time or part time. Chapter 6 showed that the immigrant populations have proportionately fewer persons working full-time, year-round. The male and female immigrant population compared with the total population generally has about 6 percent fewer full-time, year-round workers among its members. This, of course, has an impact on the income distribution of these populations.

In fact, comparisons of the median income of the full-time, year-round workers show higher income levels for the immigrants compared with the total populations of each country. The largest difference is found between the Canadian-born male immigrants and the total male population in the United States. For these immigrants, the median income of the full-time, year-round workers is more than 20 percent higher than that of the overall U.S. male population. Canadian female immigrants in the United States are also doing well with a median income over 16 percent higher than the overall U.S. female population. A similar situation is evident for Americans in Canada although the differences are smaller. For instance, U.S.-born male immigrants in Canada who are working full-time, year-round have a median income that is 12 percent higher than that of all Canadian males. Female U.S.-born immigrants enjoy a 10-percent advantage.

Another aspect of the income difference between these North American immigrants and their host country is revealed by an analysis of the income distribution. Figures 18 through 21 illustrate the comparative distributions of the immigrants and the national population by income-size groups and by sex. Both male and female immigrants are well represented among the income groups with the highest salaries. These high proportions with upper incomes may be due to the presence of the relatively larger number of immigrants in managerial and professional occupations. Proportionally fewer immigrants, particularly males, are found in the middle-income range ($15,000 to $24,999). For the lowest-income group (less than $10,000), the two immigrant populations differ very little. For both sexes, there is a slightly higher representation of U.S.-born immigrants in this category compared to the total Canadian population. The reverse is observed in the case of Canadians in the United States.

According to these comparisons, Canadians in the United States show a consistent picture. The median income of these immigrants, especially male, full-time, year-round workers, is well above that of the total U.S. population. The distributions by income size show smaller proportions of immigrants in the lower income groups and higher proportions in the upper income groups compared with the overall population.

For Americans in Canada, the picture is not as clear. They show higher proportions in the upper income groups, but also have higher proportions in the lower income groups. An examination of the income of these immigrants by period of immigration may shed more light on these income differences.

Table 32. Median Income for Persons 15 Years Old and Over with Income in the Two Immigrant and Two National Populations, by Sex

Immigrant populations	Males		Females	
	Total	Full-time, year-round workers	Total	Full-time, year-round workers
INCOME IN 1979 (U.S. dollars)				
United States, total	12,357	17,363	5,263	10,380
Canadians in the United States	13,599	21,156	5,255	12,076
INCOME IN 1980 (CANADIAN DOLLARS)				
Canada, total	14,993	20,749	6,894	13,400
Americans in Canada	13,964	23,167	6,792	14,775

Source: Appendix table A-19.

COMPARISON OF INCOME BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION

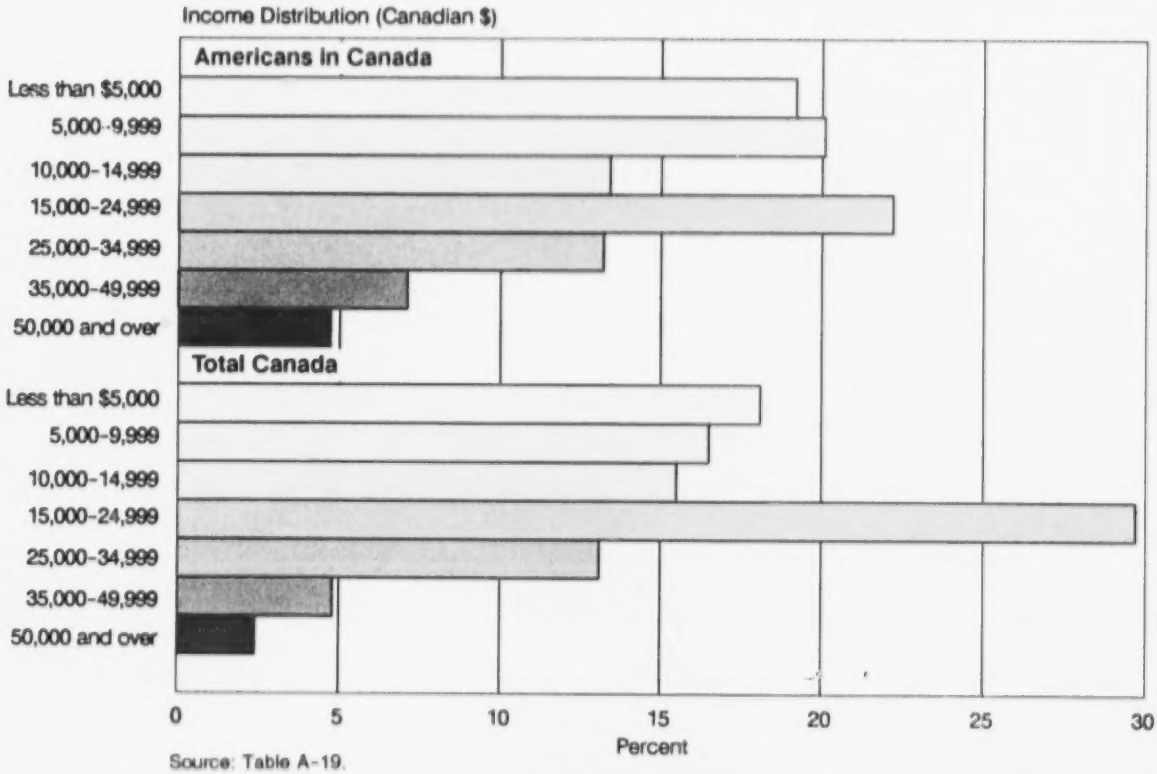
Table 33 presents male and female median income levels for Canadians in the United States and for Americans in Canada by period of immigration. When these two immigrant populations are compared with the respective national populations, some interesting facts emerge. For example, the median income of Canadians in the United States is (with the exception of the period before 1960 for females) higher than the overall median income, irrespective of the length of residency. For those who immigrated prior to 1960, the median income of Canadian males in the United States exceeds the national average by 7 percent; for those who immigrated between 1970 and 1974, by as much as 24 percent. For Canadian women in the United States, the highest median income is noted for those who immigrated during the period 1960 to 1964, where it exceeds the median income of all women in the United States by almost 20 percent. However, for most of the periods of immigration, the Americans in Canada show median incomes below that of the national levels. Surprisingly enough, immigrants from the more recent periods seem to fare better. Thus, the median income of U.S.-born males in Canada exceeds the national level only for those who immigrated in the 1970's. While the median

Table 33. Median Income for Persons 15 Years of Age and Over With Income for the Two National Populations and Two Immigrant Populations, by Year of Immigration and Sex

Immigrant populations and year of immigration	Males	Females
	Income in 1979 U.S. dollars	
United States	12,357	5,263
Canadians in the United States	13,599	5,255
Year of immigration:		
Before 1960	13,235	4,976
1960 to 1964	14,335	6,283
1965 to 1969	14,657	5,988
1970 to 1974	15,330	5,596
1975 to 1980	13,700	5,518
	Income in 1980 Canadian dollars	
Canada	14,993	6,894
Americans in Canada	13,964	6,792
Year of immigration:		
Before 1960	12,871	6,216
1960 to 1964	12,201	6,008
1965 to 1969	14,700	6,584
1970 to 1974	16,606	6,993
1975 to 1981	15,269	6,003

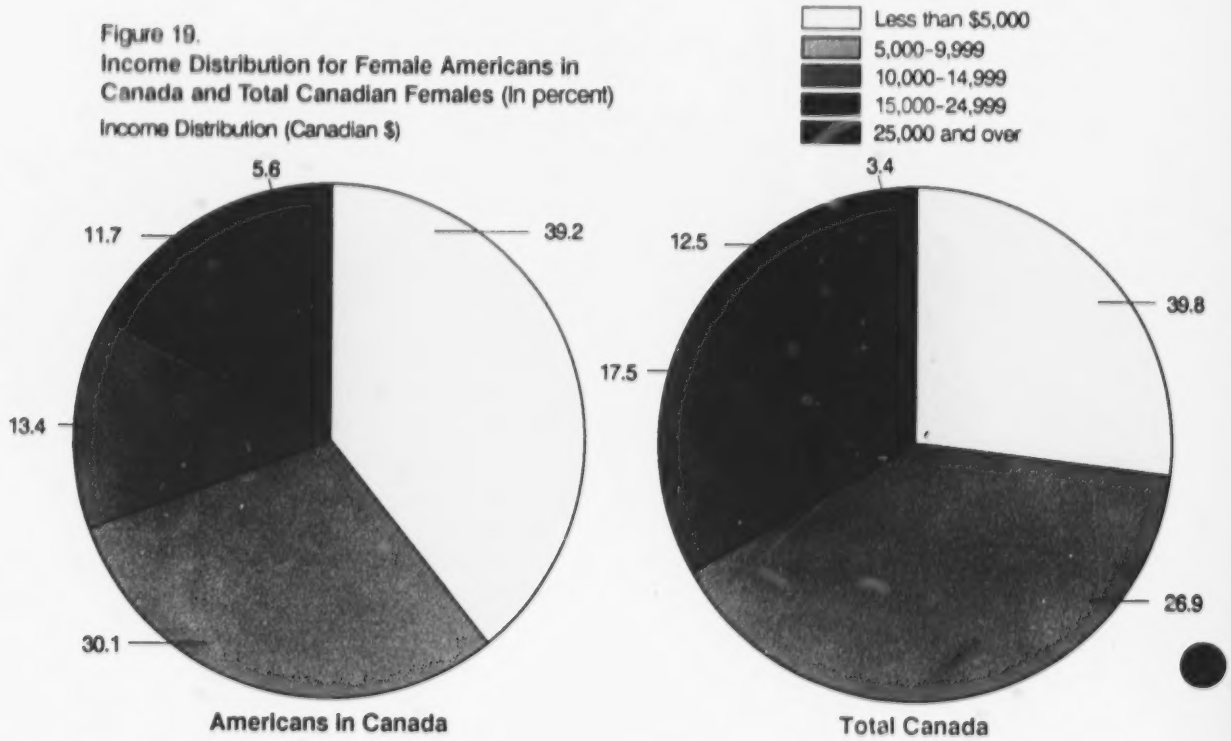
Source: Appendix tables A-20 and A-21.

Figure 18.
Income Distribution for Male Americans in Canada and the Total Canadian Males



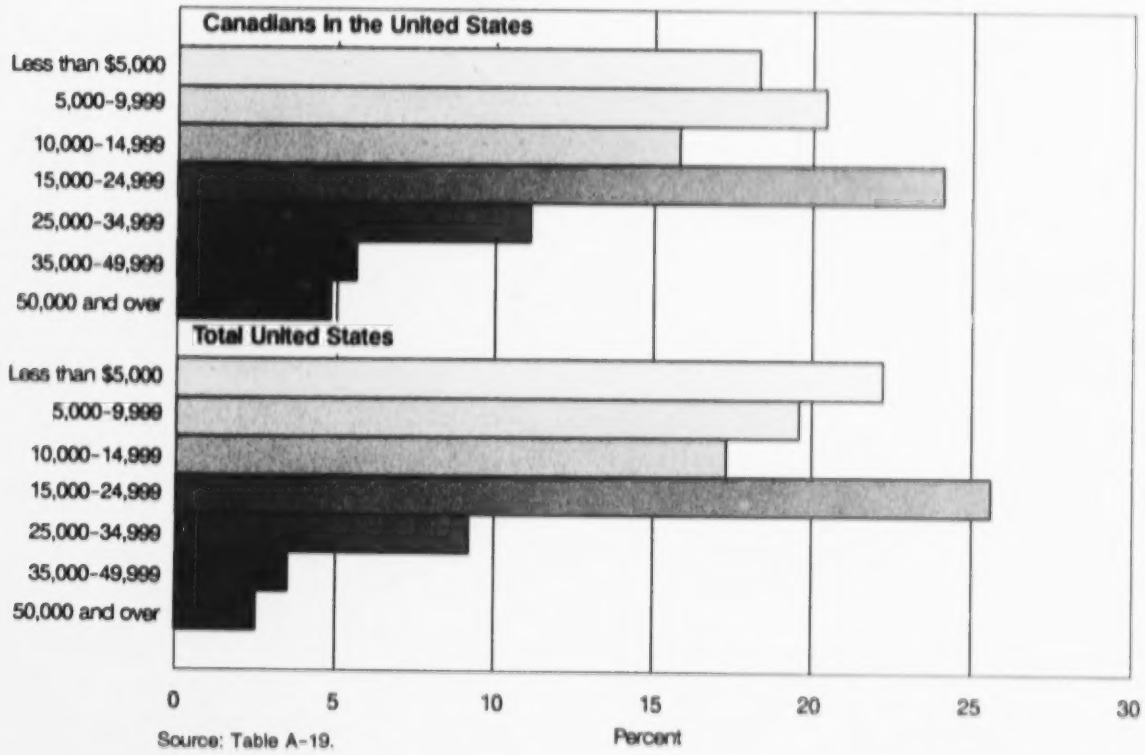
Source: Table A-19.

Figure 19.
Income Distribution for Female Americans in Canada and Total Canadian Females (In percent)



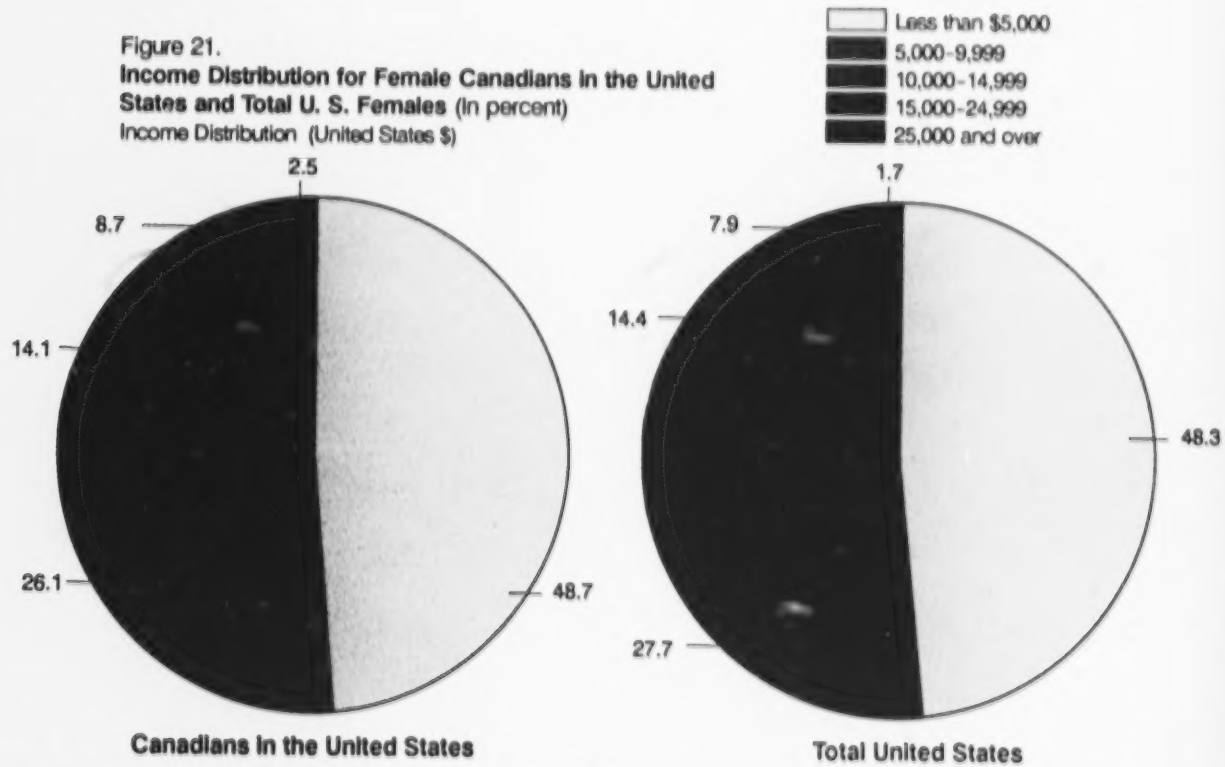
Source: Table A-19.

Figure 20.
Income Distribution for Male Canadians in the United States and Total U. S. Males
Income Distribution (United States $)



Source: Table A-19.

Figure 21.
Income Distribution for Female Canadians in the United States and Total U. S. Females (In percent)
Income Distribution (United States $)



Source: Table A-19.

income of female U.S.-born immigrants who came to Canada in 1970 to 1974 is about the same as for all Canadian females, the incomes are lower for all other periods.

Figures 22, 23, 24 and 25 show that for immigrants (apart from U.S.-born females in Canada) the largest representation in the high income groups is found among those who immigrated recently. This is especially true for male immigrants in both countries. In the United States, there is a distinct jump in the proportion in the largest income groups (particularly the $50,000 and over group) for Canadians who immigrated after the 1965 to 1969 period. This period coincides with the implementation of the 1965 U.S. immigration regulations. Similarly, males born in the United States who immigrated to Canada between 1975 and 1980 register the largest proportion in the high income group for all the periods.

Finally, the distributions by income size and period of immigration show a relatively uniform income profile for both males and females immigrating to Canada or the United States. Thus, when compared with the total U.S. population, male and female immigrants born in Canada show a relatively smaller proportion in the lower income groups and a consistently larger representation in the higher income groups for most of the periods of immigration. For Americans in Canada, a general pattern is also noticeable when compared with the Canadian population. Both males and females have a higher representation among the lower income groups and a smaller proportion in the middle income groups. However, the higher income categories of Americans in Canada have a proportionately larger share than those of the Canadian population for all periods.

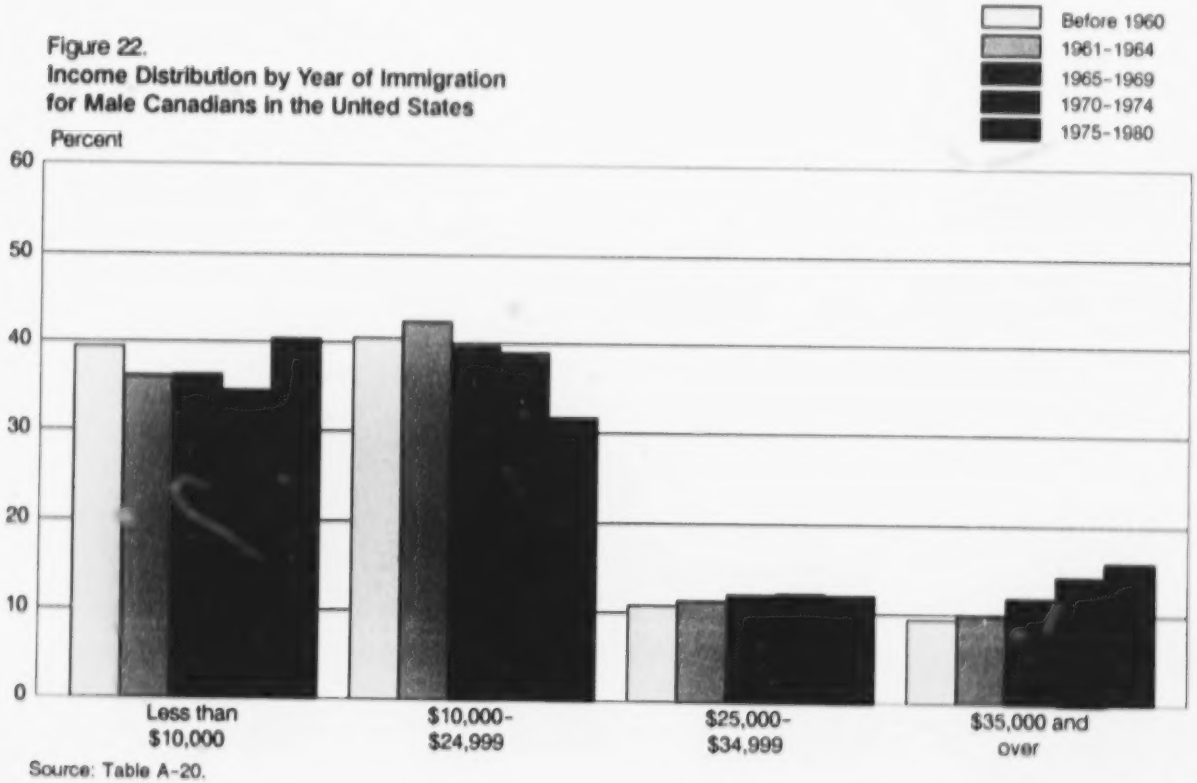
The high proportion of Americans in Canada in the lower income groups is noteworthy. For males, this can exceed that of the Canadian population by as much as 10 points (34.6 percent of all Canadians had an income of less than $10,000 compared with 44.8 percent of all Americans who emigrated to Canada during the 1960 to 1964 period). Among female immigrants, a similar pattern is apparent although the differences are smaller. The data available for this study do not allow a detailed analysis of the causes behind this pattern. A possible and partial explanation might be related to retention and flow of immigrants. Since the American population in Canada is older than the overall Canadian population, a higher proportion among the low income groups is not unexpected. On the other hand, Canadians in the United States have a relatively small proportion in the low income category even though they have an even older age structure than Americans in Canada.

Table 34. Mean Income for Persons 15 Years Old and Over With Income for Native and Total Foreign-Born Populations, by Sex

Population by nativity and year of immigration	Males		Females	
	Total	Full-time, year-round workers	Total	Full-time, year-round workers
	1979 income in U.S. dollars			
UNITED STATES				
Population 15 years and over	15,124	20,597	6,928	11,461
U.S.-born population	15,185	20,631	6,932	11,454
Total foreign-born				
Immigrated before 1970	15,710	22,486	7,019	12,281
Immigrated between 1970 and 1980	11,617	15,784	6,494	10,099
	1980 income in Canadian dollars			
CANADA				
Population 15 years and over	16,918	22,647	8,414	14,316
Canadian-born population	16,577	22,407	8,322	14,355
Total foreign-born				
Immigrated before 1970	19,185	24,616	9,001	14,867
Immigrated between 1970 and 1980	15,841	20,636	8,173	12,528

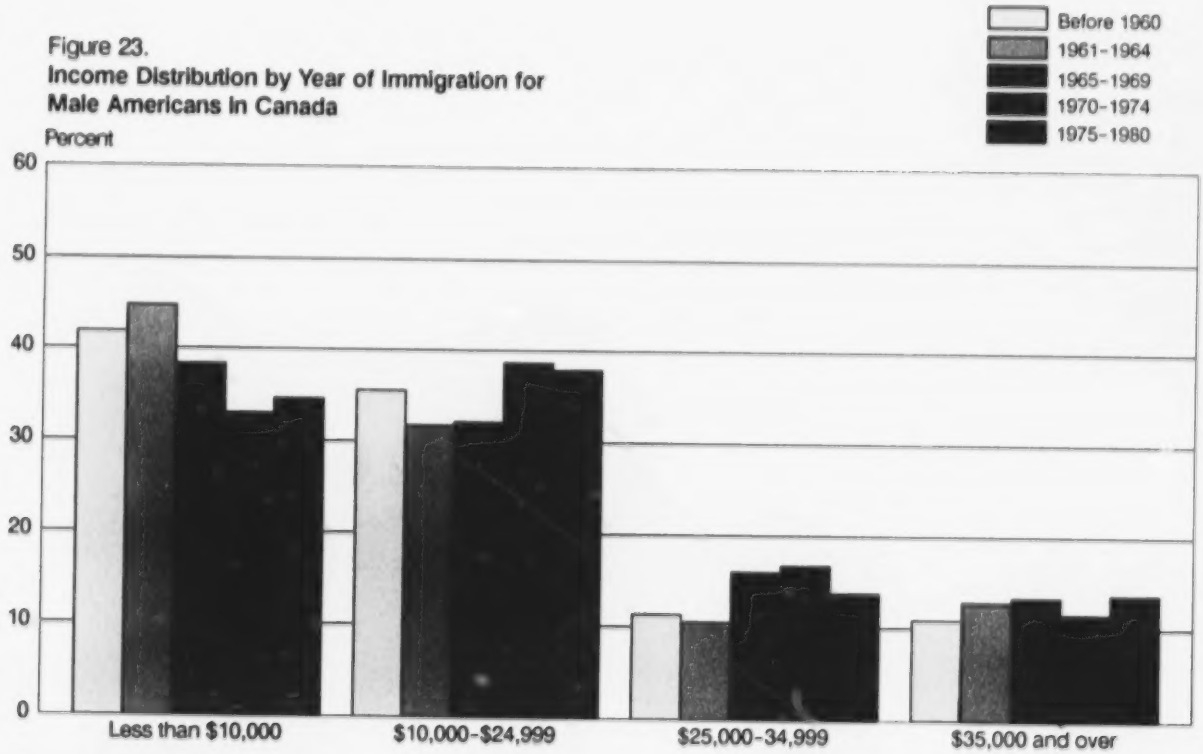
Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population, Detailed Population Characteristics, U.S. Summary* PC80-1-D1-A special tabulations from the 1981 census of Canada (Statistics Canada).

Figure 22.
Income Distribution by Year of Immigration for Male Canadians in the United States



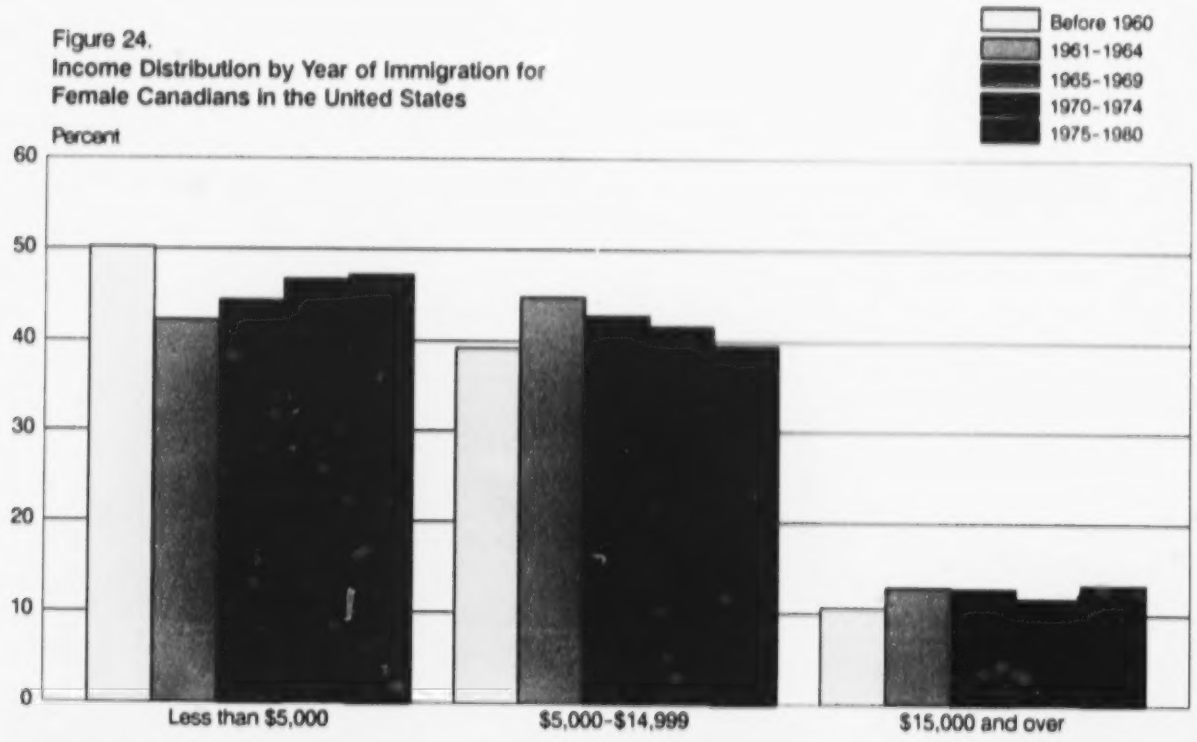
Source: Table A-20.

Figure 23.
Income Distribution by Year of Immigration for Male Americans in Canada



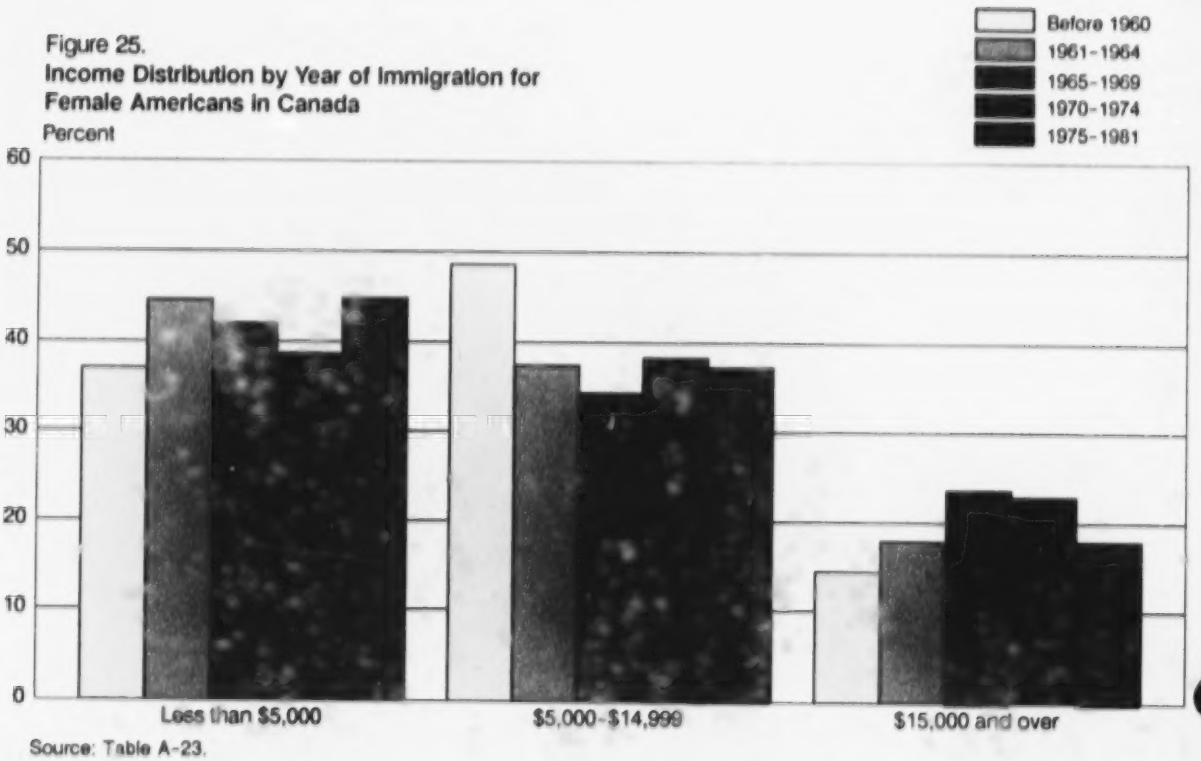
Source: Table A-20.

Figure 24.
Income Distribution by Year of Immigration for Female Canadians in the United States



Source: Table A-23.

Figure 25.
Income Distribution by Year of Immigration for Female Americans in Canada



Source: Table A-23.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER IMMIGRANTS

So far, this chapter has made comparisons between the two immigrant populations and the overall population of their host countries. The remainder of the chapter will mainly compare Canadian-born and U.S.-born immigrants with immigrants from other countries. Table 34 presents an initial picture by showing the average income for the overall population, the native population, and the total immigrant populations.

The income of the overall population has been used as a basis for comparison in the previous tables. When this income is compared with the income of the native population, almost no differences are observed. However, looking at the full-time, year-round workers, the largest difference in the average income is noted for males in Canada. The average income of the overall male population (full-time, year-round workers) is $240 higher than the comparative average income of the native population, a difference of 1.1 percent. Moreover, when the average income of the native population is compared with the immigrant populations, important differences emerge.

In the United States, the difference between the average income of the native population and the immigrant population, not surprisingly, is greatest when it is compared with recent immigrants (those who immigrated between 1970 and 1980). In fact, recent immigrants in both countries show an average income considerably lower than the average income of the native population. The difference can be as much as 24 percent lower for male immigrants in the United States and 12 percent for female immigrants. Similarly, in Canada, recent male immigrants had an average income 8 percent lower than the native population, while the difference for women was 13 percent. Immigrants with a length of residency of more than 10 years (i.e., those who immigrated before 1970) show higher incomes in both countries. Thus, pre-1970 immigrants in the United States have average incomes higher by 8 percent for males and 7 percent for females compared with the two native populations. In Canada, pre-1970 immigrants enjoy an income advantage of 10 percent for males and 4 percent for females.

Table 35 compares the average income of recent immigrants for full-time, year-round workers by country

Table 34. Mean Income for Persons 15 Years Old and Over With Income for Native and Total Foreign-Born Populations, by Sex

Population by nativity and year of immigration	Males		Females	
	Total	Full-time, year-round workers	Total	Full-time, year-round workers
	1979 income in U.S. dollars			
UNITED STATES				
Population 15 years and over	15,124	20,597	6,928	11,461
U.S.-born population	15,185	20,631	6,932	11,454
Total foreign-born:				
Immigrated before 1970	15,710	22,486	7,019	12,281
Immigrated between 1970 and 1980	11,617	15,784	6,494	10,099
	1980 income in Canadian dollars			
CANADA				
Population 15 years and over	16,918	22,647	8,414	14,316
Canadian-born population	16,577	22,407	8,322	14,355
Total foreign-born:				
Immigrated before 1970	19,185	24,616	9,001	14,867
Immigrated between 1970 and 1980	15,841	20,636	8,173	12,528

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population, Detailed Population Characteristics, U.S. Summary* PC80-1-D1-A special tabulations from the 1981 census of Canada (Statistics Canada).

Table 35. Index of Mean Total Income of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers Who Immigrated During 1970 to 1980, by Country of Birth and Sex

Country of birth	United States		Canada	
	Full-time, year-round workers		Full-time, year-round workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Native population 15 years old and over	100.0[1]	100.0[1]	100.0[2]	100.0[2]
Immigrated between 1970 and 1980	76.5	88.2	92.1	87.3
Europe	98.9	93.6	98.4	85.6
Greece	72.0	81.4	68.9	68.1
Italy	77.2	82.1	81.1	73.0
Portugal	62.8	70.9	73.1	64.8
United Kingdom	136.5	106.8	114.6	94.6
Asia	89.8	102.9	84.3	87.6
China	73.3	87.9	76.6	79.8
India	110.2	128.5	94.3	89.0
Korea	91.8	94.6	84.7	82.6
Philippines	75.4	111.3	79.2	93.3
Vietnam[3]	66.7	84.2	68.5	71.8
North and Central America	56.9	72.3	93.3	90.6
Canada	140.6	113.7	NA	NA
Cuba	65.2	76.5	([4])	([4])
United States	NA	NA	115.2	111.9
Dominican Republic	46.3	61.3	([4])	([4])
Haiti	50.3	71.5	61.1	71.5
Jamaica	64.6	87.3	76.9	79.8
Mexico	49.0	62.2	92.1	75.0
South America	75.4	81.9	77.7	78.7
Africa	96.7	97.2	95.8	91.4

NA Not applicable.
[1]Index of 100.0 equals 20,631 U.S. dollars for males and 11,454 U.S. dollars for females (1980 U.S. census).
[2]Index of 100.0 equals 22,407 Canadian dollars for males and 14,355 Canadian dollars for females (1981 census of Canada).
[3]Data shown for Vietnam are for those who immigrated between 1975 and 1980 only.
[4]Not shown because data are based on too few observations.

Source: Appendix tables A-22 and A-23.

of birth. Using an index presentation whereby the native population average income is 100, the table brings out clearly distinct results. Firstly, it is obvious that almost all countries of birth show recent immigrants with an average income lower than the native population. In the United States, only immigrants born in the United Kingdom, India, Canada, and the Philippines (females only) show indices above 100. In Canada, among the countries shown, only male immigrants from the United States and United Kingdom had indices in excess of 100.

Secondly, the indices shown for Americans in Canada and Canadians in the United States are very high. For instance, the average total income of Canadian-born male immigrants in the United States exceeds the native population average by more than 40 percent, even though they are recent immigrants. For females, the comparative positive difference is almost 14 percent. In Canada, very recent U.S.-born immigrants also show average income superior to the native population; the average total income of U.S.-born immigrants exceeds the native population average by 15 percent for the males and 12 percent for the females.

SUMMARY

The income position of Canadians in the United States and Americans in Canada has been established in relation to both national levels and the income of other immigrants. The following observations were drawn from these comparisons:

- The income of Canadians in the United States is almost always higher than the national average when the income of full-time, year-round workers is compared. Surprisingly, it does not seem to be affected by the length of residency in the United States.
- The income of Americans in Canada shows a dual picture. When compared with the overall population, there is a high concentration of U.S.-born immigrants among both the lower-income groups and the higher-income groups.
- With the exception of female U.S.-born immigrants in Canada, the largest representations of the high income groups are found among the recent immigrants (those migrating between 1970 and 1980).
- While the income of all full-time, year-round recent immigrants was considerably lower than the income of the native population, the income of recent immigrants born in Canada or the United States was well above the income of the native population.

Chapter 9. Conclusion and Future Directions

Every study of immigration between countries is limited by the data available. Consequently, the effects of immigration on both the contributing and recipient countries can only be partially understood. Emigration information is especially deficient. However, in recent years, there has emerged an increasing awareness that international cooperation is the fundamental (and probably only) means to improve the base of information on migrants both by origin and destination.

This study has taken advantage of the capacity of the national data systems of the United States and Canada to undertake a unique study of two adjacent countries possessing great similarities, along with significant differences. The merging of data underlying this study has provided new insights into the exchange of people between Canada and the United States. International migrants are not a random selection of people but are weighted in favor of persons with both realized and potential skills available to the receiving nation. Although this study commenced with the intent of examining the incoming migrants as two entities, the concept of "exchange" eventually became an irresistible frame of reference. If for no other reason, exchange becomes an overriding concept because migration between Canada and the United States has become increasingly restrictive and selective in recent years. What has been learned from this undertaking?

OVERVIEW OF FINDINGS

The previous chapters have provided a detailed assessment by variable of the important highlights gleaned from the matching data from the 1980 U.S. Census and the 1981 Canadian census. The objective here is to lay out a resume of these highlights in order to capture something of the nature and significance of this cross-sectional picture of immigration. Table 36 presents the key indicators emerging from the characteristics of Americans in Canada and Canadians in the United States. Again, it is emphasized that this data set is a **cross-section** describing **current** characteristics and not characteristics at the time of immigration. These cross-sectional data lack a historical, longitudinal dimension. Nevertheless, these cross-sectional characteristics are a consequence of the history of restraints and controls affecting the flow of migrants across the Canadian-U.S. border. Before exploring this latter point, an overview of the empirical findings provides a unique characterization of the differences and commonalities in the U.S.-Canada migration pattern.

At the outset, it is readily apparent that the balance of migration, i.e., some 843,000 Canadians in the United States vs. 302,000 Americans in Canada, is heavily weighted in the direction of the United States. Almost two-thirds (64.7 percent) of Canadians in the United States came before 1960. On the other hand, only 44.2 percent of Americans in Canada entered prior to 1960. Some 6 of every 10 Canadians in the United States moved south before age 25, while about 7 of 10 Americans in Canada went north before that age. These differentials are reflected in the median age of 53.6 for Canadians in the United States and only 40.5 for Americans in Canada. For both countries, the immigrant populations have an older age structure than the respective populations at large. Almost 30 percent of Canadians in the United States and some 24 percent of Americans in Canada are 65 years of age or more.

Related to the fact that Canadians in the United States migrated earlier, is the low overall sex ratio (70.5). Since these migrants are older and since females have a longer life span, females greatly outnumber males. Also associated with earlier migration is the lower overall educational achievement of Canadians in the United States. In contrast, the younger population of Americans in Canada has a far higher educational level than Canadians in general.

In terms of economic activity, labor force participation is higher among the Americans in Canada. On the other hand, for those who worked in the year preceding the census, 53.0 percent of Canadians in the United States worked full time, versus some 46.5 percent of Americans in Canada. The occupational distribution reflects the selectiveness of immigration controls. If executive, administrative, and managerial occupations and professional specialty occupations are considered the core of high skills of concern in "brain drain" discussions, Canada **relatively** has not experienced a "drain" of resources. Some 4 of 10 (38.1 percent) Americans in Canada versus 3 of 10 (29.7 percent) Canadians in the United States fall in these occupations. Among recent immigrants (1970 to 1980), the proportions of such immigrants are higher and almost equalized at 44.1 percent vs. 44.9 percent, respectively. In both countries,

the highest proportion of immigrants fall in the industrial sector representing professional and related services. Again, Americans in Canada have a higher representation in this sector at 28.1 percent in contrast to 23.9 percent for Canadians in the United States. This dominance of professional and related services is even more apparent among more recent (1975 to 1980) migrants with both immigrant groups approaching one-third of all immigrants in that category.

Using the above as the key characteristics, what profile of the typical immigrant emerges? Looking at both immigrant groups, the typical immigrant is:

a. older than the rest of the population;

b. likely to have migrated to Canada or the United States before age 25;

c. more often female, especially among the elderly (65 and over);

d. more highly educated than the population-at-large; and

e. if working, in more skilled occupations than non-immigrants.

The profile that emerges for both Americans in Canada and Canadians in the United States is that these populations are selective. Both countries receive immigrants of either above-average education and occupational skills or immigrants achieving above-average education and occupations at some point after arrival. What factors have contributed to this immigrant profile?

DETERMINANTS OF IMMIGRATION EXCHANGE

The immigration door between Canada and the United States has been gradually closing (see chapter 2). The general direction of immigration legislation in both Canada and the United States since the 1960's has been to control not only the levels of total immigration but also the levels from specific countries and regions. Prior to 1965, neither U.S. nor Canadian immigration laws substantially restricted immigration flows from the other country. However, in the United States, the 1965 Immigration Act (effective in 1968) brought significant change, i.e., a limitation of 120,000 immigrants annually for the Western Hemisphere. "This was the first immigration limitation imposed on immigration from U.S. neighbors in its own hemisphere" (Bogue, 1985:356). Still, no limit was set by specific Western Hemisphere countries. However, in 1976, new legislation established a ceiling of 20,000 from any one country. Carlson (1985:313) states well the present situation:

> "...the current United States immigration policy allows for 270,000 immigrants with a ceiling of 20,000 per country, but also allows for immediate relatives and special immigrants to enter without numerical limitations. Other kinship relatives are admitted under one of four preferences and certain skilled or highly trained people enter under the remaining two occupational preferences. When combined, over 500,000 legal immigrants have entered the country each year since 1980."

Since 1980, considerably less than 20,000 per year arrived from Canada (appendix table A-5) with the decline from over 40,000 commencing in 1968.

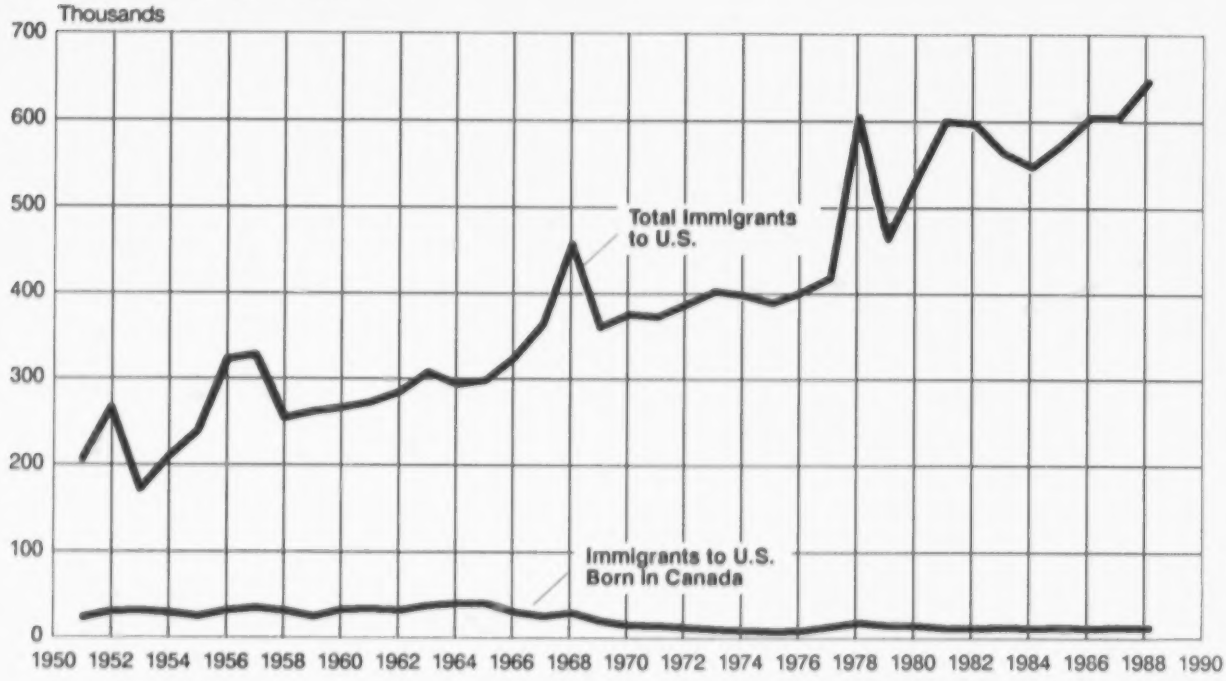
In Canada, specific ceilings of immigrants to be allowed admission did not enter the picture until the new immigration act of 1976. With the 1976 legislation (proclaimed in force April 10, 1978), the government states its intended number of immigrants for the coming year. Since 1980, Canada has admitted slightly over 100,000 immigrants on average per year. Of these, some 8,000 per year had origins in the United States. The overall effect of this legislation has been to reduce the volume of immigration to Canada (including immigration from the the United States).

In summarizing the changing levels of U.S. and Canadian immigration in recent years, table 37 and figures 26 and 27 illustrate the trends in immigration from 1951 to 1988. Total immigration into the United States has been increasing while Canadian immigration has been decreasing since the 1965 to 1969 period. Looking at the proportions of U.S. immigrants of Canadian origin, the decline since 1960 to 1964 has been continuous and significant from 11.8 percent to only 1.9 percent by the 1980 to 1988 period. This decline no doubt reflects tightening legislation on hemispheric immigration. The proportion of Canadian immigrants from the United States declined from a high of 13.2 percent in the 1970 to 1974 period to only 4.8 percent of all immigrants by 1980 to 1988. Again, changes in Canadian immigration laws had consequences on those entering from the United States.

Beyond immigration ceilings and quotas, in both Canada and the United States, the past 25 years have brought new and explicit objectives for immigration policy. Countering the discriminatory aspects of past immigration, both countries reduced Northern European immigration with Africa, Asia, and Latin America emerging as the dominant regional sources of immigrants. Combined with the increasing emphasis on family reunification in admitting immigrants that has developed in both countries, the "pull" for such family immigration, along with powerful economic incentives, is much stronger from other world regions than between Canada and the United States. For example, in 1984, half (49.7 percent) of all immigrants to Canada entered under "family class" with two-thirds of these from Asia and Europe. In fact, three-fifths (60.8 percent) of the U.S. immigrants to Canada in 1984 were family class. (Employment and Immigration Canada, 1986:48-51).

Figure 26.

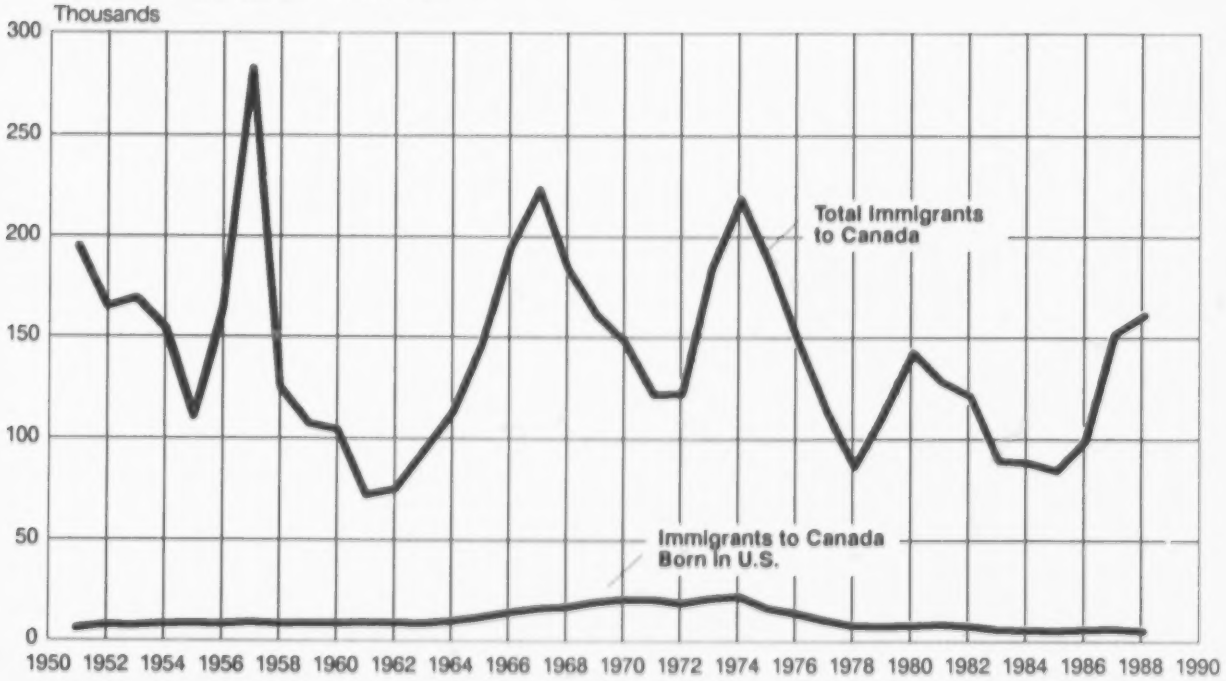
Immigrants to the United States from All Countries and From Canada: 1951–1988



Source: Tables A-4 and A-6.

Figure 27.

Immigrants to Canada From All Countries and From the United States: 1951–1988



Source: Tables A-2 and A-6.

Table 36. Comparative Highlights of Canada-U.S. Immigration Study

ITEM	UNITED STATES (Canadian-Born Immigrants)	CANADA (United States-Born Immigrants)	OBSERVATION
Data base reference points (Date of census)	1 April 1980	3 June 1981	14 month differential allows unknown chance of double counting
Number	842,900 Canadian-born immigrants	301,500 U.S.-born immigrants	
Period of immigration	64.7% immigrated before 1960	44.2% immigrated before 1960	U.S.-born immigrants tended to migrate later
Age	Median age of 53.6 with 29.3% 65 years or over	Median age of 40.5 with 24.2% 65 years or over	Immigrants have older age structure than total population
Sex Ratio	70.5 for total group	79.3 for total group	Pattern similar with older migrants having lower ratios
Age at immigration	Some 6 of 10 migrated to U.S. before age 25	Some 7 of 10 migrated to Canada before age 25	Immigration of elderly/ retired is not common pattern
Destination	Shift over time from northern state to southern state destinations (residence)	Shift over time from Quebec and Prairie provinces to Ontario and British Columbia destinations (residence)	Changes in regional destinations is basic feature of immigration flows
Marital Status	Higher proportion ever married and widowed	Higher proportions divorced and lower proportions separated	These aspects reflect age structure
Fertility	Similar to U.S. population in general	Similar to Canadian population in general	Similarities to general populations reflect early immigration (under 25) of high proportions, indicator of assimilation
Education	Slightly higher than for total population in U.S.	Higher overall educational level than general population	U.S. born in Canada have considerably higher proportion with university degree or higher attainment
Labor Force Participation Rate	Male rate is 65.6 and female rate is 39.6	Male rate is 70.0 and female rate is 43.2	Males aged 16-64 among U.S.-Born in Canada consistently higher
Worked Full-time 50-52 Weeks (worked in 1979(80))	Total is 53.0 with male at 63.0 and female at 42.0	Total is 46.5 with male at 56.4 and female at 34.9	
Occupation	Less concentration than counterparts with Administrative Support Occupations (17.7%) and Professional Specialty Occupations (16.2%) highest	High concentration (26.1%) in Professional Specialty Occupations	By period of immigration, Professional Speciality Occupations increase in importance to 1975-1980 period in both countries
Industry	Professional and Related Services is 23.9% (highest)	Professional and Related Services is 28.1 (highest)	By 1975-80 period of immigration, Professional and Related Services category approaches one-third of immigrants in both countries
Class of Worker	Self-employed vis-a-vis general population	Self-employed high compares to general population and higher than counterparts (Canadian born in U.S.)	
Income	Median income of full-time, year-round workers was higher for both males (21.8%) and females (16.3%) than comparable workers in the overall population	Median income of full-time, year-round workers was higher for both males (11.7%) and females (10.3%) than comparable workers in the overall population	Contrary to the experience of recent immigrants from other countries, income of recent immigrants who were full-time, year-round workers from Canada or the United States were well above the income of the native populations of either country

In summary, migration between Canada and the United States has changed dramatically during the past quarter century. Both countries have increasingly turned elsewhere for immigrants with priorities shifting to meet the humanitarian needs of less-developed world regions, settling refugees, and bringing together of families and kin. At the minimum, the mutual restrictions (family or job skill requirements) on immigration is a partial barrier to legal movement between Canada and the United States along a long, common border (Brox, 1983: 6). This trend is in marked contrast to recent moves toward free trade between the two nations.

Emigration

Even though, for both Canadian-born and U.S.-born populations, the most attractive alternative for residence is the neighboring country, neither country has ever "pushed" emigration to the other. Neither Canada nor the United States has ever had a period when emigration was fostered. Simply, encouragement of emigration has not been a policy. If anything, the reverse has been the case. In the United States, there is a long, established culture of building a new nation as a unique land of freedom with an openness to immigrants as a source of strength. Canada perhaps has less of a tradition of breaking with the past; however, immigrants have generally been viewed as basic to population building and welcomed to fill the great Canadian space. Emigration or even return migration is usually a puzzle to Canadians and Americans. However, as the data used in this study illustrate, Canadians are accustomed to native-born Canadians moving to the United States or foreign-born migrants returning to their land of origin or migrating to the United States. The ideology of seeking better opportunities makes emigration acceptable, if regrettable. Even though emigration is reluctantly accepted, neither country has ever restricted emigration legally.

Given this social and political acceptance of emigration, especially to the United States or to Canada, and the ease of assimilation and adjustment generally in moving between Canada and the United States, the low levels of official immigration in recent years are probably quite remarkable. This is especially so given the added features of geographic adjacency, the ease of crossing a long, generally open border, and the cultural/language commonalities of the two countries. Despite this anomaly, the "quiet immigration," described earlier, between Canada and the United States has retained its "low profile." Perhaps the general ignoring of emigration by both countries until recent times (Warren and Kraly, 1985) has contributed to this situation.

Illegal Immigration

Even if official, legal migration between Canada and the United States has reached unprecedented low levels in recent years, it would be naive to assume that some undetermined amount of undeclared, illegal migration does not occur, especially in light of the favorable conditions described above (geography, social, and political compatibility, ease of assimilation, etc.) facilitating movement between the two countries. However, a recent study (Warren and Passel, 1987) estimated that only 25,000 undocumented immigrants from Canada were counted in the 1980 census. If there were more undocumented immigrants, they were not counted in the 1980 census.

There may, in fact, be another category of migrants between Canada and the United States. Somewhere in between legal and illegal immigration, there probably occurs a significant amount of "quasi-legal" movement between Canada and the United States. The scenarios vary from families with mixed Canada-U.S. citizenships going back and forth to temporary work/holiday trips that extend for considerable periods. Given the massive volume of movements across this border, there is not an accounting system for such movement.

Currently, about 25,000 persons per year officially migrate across the border between the United States and Canada (based on tables A-3 and A-5). Generally, this is international migration of a different order than an irreversible move from, for example, Southeast Asia to Canada or the United States.

Perhaps, more remarkable is that this small number of migrations takes place against a backdrop of many millions of border crossings between Canada and the United States each year. For example, in 1985 (not an unusual year), there were over 37.4 million visits to the United States by Canadian residents and some 34.1 million visits by United States residents to Canada (Statistics Canada, 1986). That is a total of some 71.5 million crossings in that year. Obviously, official migrants are a very small proportion of the total movement of people across this border in any year.

The Border Regions

In fact, focusing on only border States and provinces, international migration has many of the characteristics of short and intermediate distance movement (Speare, 1974; Pryor, 1981) in response to short-term labor market needs. In such a setting, the controls on immigration are more likely to thwart relatively simple, non-traumatic migration than international migration seeking refuge from persecution and/or "once-in-a-lifetime" vast economic betterment. In order to add another dimension to the dynamics of the border as a barrier to population movement, the unanswerable question can be posed: What would border, short-distance migration be between Canada and the United States if viewed hypothetically as only interstate or interprovincial movement? This hypothetical question is based on the premise that the border is a deterrent (as intended) to migration

among two populations prone to high migration otherwise to domestic contiguous and noncontiguous subnational regions. Looking at an earlier, frontier age in Canada/U.S. development, Hansen observed:

> "Every Canadian who settled in the United States and every American who went to the Dominion undoubtedly thought of his motives and experiences as unique. But the historian can usually classify him, and these classifications are associated with some of the fundamental transformations of North American society. The crossing and recrossing of the boundary were not part of a haphazard, aimless wandering. They represented a search for the opportunities offered by land, factories and cities. Fortunately, the governments of the two nations did not add to the difficulties by imposing artificial or selfish restrictions; and the people themselves were not hindered by sentiment. The farmer emigrating from east to west, the artisan in search of a factory job, the young man looking for a position in bank or office, viewed the continent as a whole. They sought neither the United States nor Canada, but America and opportunity." (Hansen, 1940:190).

Immigration policies of both nations have evolved to a much different situation in the 1980's.

In both countries, there is a high propensity to move between subnational jurisdictions. Obviously, it is very precarious to infer any fixed notion as to what extent or frequency these migrants could have been State-to-province or province-to-State migrants if not otherwise deterred. No information is available as to what proportion of these migrants were seeking objectives that could have been satisfied in their minds on either side of the border. Of course, there are social and psychological as well as legal barriers to deciding to migrate to either country. Nonetheless, it would be highly implausible to conclude that the number would be zero. The point is rather obvious: the tight controls on United States-Canada migration have no doubt thwarted considerable movement across the border that would otherwise have occurred.

THE BALANCE OF MIGRATION

Bilateral studies of the type attempted herein inevitably invite interest in the symmetry, or lack thereof, in the immigration patterns found. Admittedly, a study of the long-term exchange of native-born populations on a cross-sectional basis is a simplistic model for analysis. However, even that achievement provides for the first time a base of data to compare the "balance" in the exchange of migrants. "Balance" is used here in the sense of specific characteristics of the two immigrant populations. "Balance" (in the sense of favoring one country versus the other) is neither intended nor realistic since the information available in the census is highly circumscribed and does not allow measurement of the lifetime contributions of each immigrant. An additional dilemma in the measurement of the balance in the Canada-U.S. migrant exchange is that this exchange does not take place within a closed system. As this study has shown, Canada-U.S. migration is only a small portion of the entire immigration process on a world basis for either country.

This study has demonstrated that the exchange of immigrants is far from symmetrical even in terms of numbers. Obviously, the United States attracts far more Canadian-born immigrants than the reverse. Still, the level of Canadian-born migration to the United States is of small impact given the size of the United States and its present capacity to absorb some half-million immigrants per year with less than 3 percent being of Canadian origin.

"Impact" is another dimension of the asymmetry of this immigration relationship. The issue in Canada over the loss of its population (especially the highly skilled; managers, researchers, academics, members of the medical profession, and similar professionals) to the United States is a long-standing concern. Within this environment of awareness of immigration, a basic assessment of exchange is worthwhile. Within the data made available for this study, initial, limited reviews of specific aspects of the migrant exchange between United States and Canada can be presented.

Table 37. Immigration Trends, Canada and United States (Based on Country of Birth)

Years	Total immigrants to Canada	U.S.-born immigrants to Canada	Percent of U.S.-born to total immigrants	Total immigrants to United States	Canadian-born immigrants to United States	Percent of Canadian-born to total immigrants
1955 to 1959	788,746	42,928	5.4	1,400,233	138,964	9.9
1960 to 1964	456,143	45,327	9.9	1,419,013	167,482	11.8
1965 to 1969	909,882	78,614	8.6	1,794,736	136,371	7.6
1970 to 1974	794,284	104,603	13.2	1,923,413	54,313	2.8
1975 to 1979	650,633	57,805	8.9	2,261,750	58,269	2.6
1980 to 1984	570,278	36,497	6.4	2,825,036	57,767	2.0
1985 to 1988	497,134	23,818	4.8	2,416,258	46,083	1.9

Source: Appendix tables A-2, A-4, and A-6.

Table 38. Hypothetical Canadian Population, 1981, with "Repatriation" of Demographic Surplus from the United States

(Numbers in thousands)

Population	Enumerated 1981 native-born population	"Surplus" from U.S. returned	Total	Percent change
Total	20,216.3	541.4	20,757.7	+2.7
Male	10,047.2	215.1	10,262.3	+2.1
Female	10,169.1	326.1	10,495.2	+3.2
Aged under 15	5,202.5	5.9	5,208.4	+ .1
Aged 15 to 24	4,209.9	45.5	4,255.4	+1.1
Aged 25 to 34	3,474.7	50.7	3,525.4	+1.5
Aged 35 to 44	2,260.3	62.3	2,322.6	+2.8
Aged 45 to 64	3,536.5	203.0	3,739.5	+5.7
Aged 65+	1,532.5	174.0	1,706.5	+11.4

Sources: Appendix table A-7 and special tabulations from the 1980 U.S. census and the 1981 census of Canada.

Demographic Exchange

The simplest notion of demographic exchange is to examine the age-sex structure of the native-born migrants to the other country. Table 38 provides a resume by gender and selected age groups. As might be expected, within each age group there is a "surplus" to the United States. However, wide variations exist by age groups with the "surplus" clearly tilted to the older (45 to 64; 65+) age groups. From a Canadian perspective, these are not trivial imbalances. To illustrate this point, table 38 answers the hypothetical question of what would be the effect if these surpluses were "returned," so to speak, to their respective native population bases. The impact is most apparent again on the older age groups with some 5.7 percent added to the 45 to 64 year age group and an 11.4-percent increase to the population 65 years and over. Although it is complex to interpret the implications of this net transfer of older Canadian-born migrants to the United States, this hypothetical situation provides inferences for the future. For example, under the current close control of U.S.-Canadian migration, the proportions of Canadian-born migrants will continue to remain low, and this net transfer will stabilize in the future. As this demographic surplus to the United States declines (assuming present immigration levels), the effects on immigration to Canada from countries other than the United States will be inevitable. Simply stated, declining Canadian migration to the United States will have secondary effects on Canadian immigration needs from elsewhere.

Labor Force Exchange

One of the key elements in any immigration between countries is the effect on working-age populations (Petras,44-45). One would expect, based on the data reviewed previously, that the demographic composition of the immigrant populations would be reflected in the labor force exchange. The data in table 39 provide the exchange population numbers for the base indicators of labor force participation. Consistent with the dimensions of the demographic exchange, the labor force "surplus" on all measures is in the direction of the United States. Again, the major effect is on the Canadian labor force population. Table 39 presents the base indicators in terms of "returning" the "surplus" of the labor force population exchange to the Canadian side of the ledger. Under such a hypothetical case, the labor force age population (16 and over) would increase by 2.6 percent. The increase of only 1.3 percent in the unemployed population infers high employment of immigrants and is reinforced by the 3.3 percent increase in the population working full time. Related to the aging of the Canadian-born immigrants in the United States is the 5.4 percent increase in the "not in the labor force" population that would occur under such an hypothetical situation.

Skilled Persons Exchange

One of the most important aspects of international migration is the movement of skilled or talented people. Generally, this dimension is rather loosely labelled "brain drain" and is usually studied in the context of migration from less developed to more developed countries. The major concern is the loss from developing countries of highly skilled people, often trained or educated in developed countries. This loss is particularly serious in view of the need for native-born doctors, scientists, engineers or other professionals in order to improve national conditions in the developing countries. Under this description both Canada and the United States are appropriately categorized as receiving countries. However, in the relationship of Canada and the United States over time, Canada has been both a receiving and sending country of skilled personnel while the United States has consistently been characterized as a primary recipient of skilled people. Canada, therefore, is in a sense in an intermediate position. Canada has been a receiving country of students from around

Table 39. Labor Force Exchange: Hypothetical Canadian Labor Force Population, 1981, Native-Born Population with "Repatriation" of Labor Force Surplus from the United States

(Numbers in thousands)

Labor force status	U.S. (Canadian-born immigrants) (a)	Canada (U.S.-born immigrants) (b)	"Surplus" from U.S. returned (a) - (b) (c)	Enumerated 1981 native-born labor force population (d)	Total (c) + (d) (e)	Percent change (f)
Labor Force (aged 16+)	399.5	143.4	256.1	9710.7	9966.8	+2.6
Unemployed	18.9	9.1	9.8	768.1	777.9	+1.3
Worked full-time (50 to 52 weeks in 1979/80)	232.7	71.2	161.5	4825.3	4986.8	+3.3
Not in labor force	396.4	118.3	278.1	5187.7	5465.8	+5.4
Self-employed workers	30.9	13.7	17.2	596.1	613.3	+2.9

Sources: Tables 17 and 22, appendix table A-18, and special tabulations from 1980 U.S. census and 1981 census of Canada.

Table 40. Skilled Persons Exchange: Hypothetical Canadian Population, 1981, Native-Born Population with "Repatriation" of Skilled Surplus from the United States

(Numbers in thousands)

Item	U.S. (Canadian-born immigrants) (a)	Canada (U.S.-born immigrants (b)	"Surplus" from U.S. returned (a) - (b) (c)	Enumerated 1981 native-born labor force population (d)	Total (c) + (d) (e)	Percent change (f)
With 4 or more years of college/with bachelor degree or higher (20 years of age and over)*	108.5	54.2	54.3	1,115.7	1,170.0	+4.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	50.8	16.1	34.7	813.8	848.5	+4.3
Professional specialty occupations	61.2	35.0	26.2	1,170.1	1,196.3	+2.2
Technicians and related support occupations	11.3	3.1	8.2	221.7	229.9	+3.7
Precision, production, craft & repair occupations	47.4	12.5	34.9	1,238.8	1,273.7	+2.8
Professional and related services industries	90.3	37.6	52.7	1,553.5	1,606.2	+3.4
All industries/occupations	376.9	134.0	242.9	8,878.3	9,121.2	+2.7

*Not restricted to labor force population.

Sources: Tables A-10, A-11, and A-12 and special tabulations from the 1980 U.S. census and 1981 census of Canada.

the world and of skilled immigrants from Commonwealth countries, other countries of Europe and the United States primarily. Historically, Canada has been a stepping stone for skilled, educated immigrants wishing to migrate eventually to the United States. There also has been a long-standing concern in Canada regarding the migration of skilled and talented Canadian professionals to the United States whether entrepreneurs, academics, professionals or entertainers. At times, this emigration from Canada of skilled people has left a vacuum filled by immigration of similarly skilled people, usually from the United Kingdom and the United States (Boyd, 1981). "The primary causes of immigration of talent are bound up with differences among countries in economic and professional opportunities." (United Nations, 1984:427). However, Canada and the United States do not fit this standard model but exemplify the circulation of talent to equally favored nations. The United States has, even for Canada, been defined as having an attractive economic and social base for talented immigrants. In fact, the United States has continued to be able to absorb skilled immigrants from Canada in the research, professional and education sectors.

From the data available for this report, what picture of the exchange emerges? Table 40 provides information by education, occupation, and industry. For purposes of identifying the skilled population, those with 4 or more years of college education, those persons in executive, managerial, administrative; professional specialty; technicians and related support; and precision, production,

Table 41. Skilled Persons Exchange by Period of Immigration, Canada and United States, 1980 and 1981 Censuses

Skill	Total	1959 or earlier	1960 to 1964	1965 to 1969	Ratio[1] 1970 to 1974	Ratio[1] 1975 to 1980(81)
Higher education[2]	2.00	4.63	3.02	0.94	0.51	1.32
High occupation[3]	2.56	4.50	4.80	1.56	0.66	1.47
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3.16	4.56	6.25	2.14	0.94	2.05
Professional specialty occupations	1.75	3.73	2.76	0.90	0.47	1.29
Technicians and related support occupations	3.61	6.40	5.60	2.68	0.97	1.92
Precision, production, craft, and repair occupations	3.78	5.43	8.47	2.97	0.92	1.16
All other occupations	3.06	4.49	4.81	2.19	0.80	1.49
All occupations	2.81	4.49	4.80	1.86	0.72	1.48

[1]Ratio $= \frac{\text{Canadian-Born Immigrants in U.S.}}{\text{U.S.-Born Immigrants in Canada}}$ as derived from Table A-12.

[2]Includes persons with 4 or more years of college in the United States or with bachelor's degree or higher in Canada (20 years of age and over).
[3]Includes executive, administrative, and managerial occupations; professional specialty occupations; technicians and related support occupations; and precision, production, craft, and repair occupations.

craft, and repair occupations and those in professional and related service industries were selected. Again, using the concept of the hypothetical Canadian population, the "return" of the highly educated (i.e., 4 or more years of college) would have increased this population by almost 4.9 percent in Canada. The "return" of the surplus for all occupations/industries would have added some 2.7 percent to the Canadian base. The "return" of executive, administrative, and managerial occupations and technicians and related support occupations would both have added a higher percent than the average of 2.7 percent (see table 40). On the other hand, the "return" from professional specialty occupations was less than this average at 2.2 percent. The return of persons in professional and related service industries would be 3.4 percent, also above the average for all industries.

For the occupational groups used in table 40, the numerical advantage is to the United States. However, there is considerable variation with a 3:1 advantage in the executive, administrative and managerial occupations and close to 4:1 for precision, production, craft, and repair occupations. On the other hand, the advantage is less than 2:1 in professional specialty occupations.

Over time, the variation in the exchange is much greater. In fact, as table 42 illustrates, the exchange of skilled persons between the United States and Canada cannot be properly understood unless there is an accounting for period of immigration. And even with that accounting, it is crucial to note that the comparison of migrant stock represents the net, long-term effects. Also, it must be remembered that occupation at the time of the census is not necessarily occupation at time of migration. As table 41 documents, there have been considerable fluctuations and actual reversals in this "brain exchange" during the past 25 years. During the decade from 1965 to 1974, Canada experienced a net gain in terms of "high education" and broke even in terms of "high occupations." (The "high occupation" ratio for 1965 to 1974 was 1.06.) The ratios in table 41 confirm that during the earlier period of Canadian history there was a significant net flow of skilled people to the United States. However, when migration since 1960 is considered, the net effect of the exchange has tended toward equilibrium, especially in terms of education. Table 41 shows that the ratios have declined almost to parity, illustrating both the effects of changing needs and changing opportunities in Canada and the United States. The skilled exchange between Canada and the United States has certainly not been unidirectional. The tendency is toward fewer numbers and an equilibrium that is compatible with the industrial and institutional changes in Canada, and the increased emphasis on occupational skills in the tightly controlled immigration selection process of both countries. Both countries compensate for losses to each other of skilled persons by the immigration of skilled people from elsewhere. Even then, as indicated in table 41, there is little to distinguish highly skilled from other occupations in terms of the trend in the U.S.-Canada differential.

Recent studies have pointed to the relatively greater demographic impact on Canada of the immigration of the highly skilled and the causes for labor migration. Brox concludes from his study "... that migration between the United States and Canada over the post-war period is an economic variable" (Brox, 1983: 9). If Brox is correct, the movement of skilled people in the near future between these two countries will be dominated by variations and differentials in the relative economic situations of Canada and the United States.

Table 42. Canadians in the United States by Age Group: 1960, 1970, and 1980 and Illustrative Projections for 1990 and 2000

(Numbers in thousands)

Age group	1960		1970		1980		1990[1]		2000[1]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	952.5	99.9	812.4	99.9	842.9	100.0	822.3	100.0	811.0	100.0
Under 15 years	65.6	6.9	72.6	8.9	41.2	4.9	42.2	5.1	41.7	5.1
15 to 24 years	51.7	5.4	73.3	9.0	87.6	10.4	65.8	8.0	67.3	8.3
25 to 34 years	94.5	9.9	87.4	10.8	101.6	12.1	126.2	15.3	104.6	12.9
35 to 44 years	166.0	17.4	94.6	11.6	97.3	11.5	122.7	14.9	146.8	18.1
45 to 54 years	183.5	19.3	138.3	17.0	110.5	13.1	104.7	12.7	129.1	15.9
55 to 64 years	170.9	17.9	147.2	18.1	157.7	18.7	108.1	13.2	102.9	12.7
65 years and over	220.3	23.1	199.1	24.5	247.0	29.3	252.6	30.7	218.5	26.9

[1]Assumptions: Constant 1962 U.S. life table survival rates and constant net migration at the 1981 to 1985 level (net migration from 1980 U.S. census proportionally adjusted to 1981-85/1976-80 INS ratio).

Source: Special tabulations and projections by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 43. Americans in Canada by Age Group: 1961, 1971, and 1981 and Illustrative Projections for 1991 and 2001

(Numbers in thousands)

Age group	1961		1971		1981		1991[1]		2001[1]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	283.9	100.0	309.6	100.0	301.5	100.0	295.1	100.0	289.0	100.0
Under 15 years	26.6	9.4	44.4	14.3	35.3	11.7	16.5	5.6	14.8	5.1
15 to 24 years	11.6	4.1	34.2	11.0	42.1	14.0	38.4	13.0	21.3	7.4
25 to 34 years	29.5	10.4	30.3	9.8	50.8	16.9	51.9	17.6	48.3	16.7
35 to 44 years	36.5	12.8	34.4	11.1	35.0	11.6	55.6	18.8	56.6	19.6
45 to 54 years	51.6	18.2	36.4	11.8	32.7	10.8	36.2	12.3	56.2	19.4
55 to 64 years	59.9	21.1	47.7	15.4	32.6	10.8	31.6	10.7	35.2	12.2
65 years and over	68.0	24.0	82.2	26.6	73.0	24.2	64.9	22.0	56.6	19.6

[1]Assumptions: Net immigration of 4,000 per year; 1984 Canadian mortality level and pattern.

Source: *1961 Census of Canada*, Catalogue 92-555; *1971 Census of Canada*, Catalogue 92-737; unpublished tabulations from the 1981 census of Canada; and projections prepared by Demography Division.

SUMMARY

The data prepared for this report have provided an opportunity for initial new work on the migration of people between Canada and the United States. Although migration between the two countries has a long history, it is apparent that this migration is diminishing in its impact on both nations. With new, more global immigration legislation in the 1960's and 1970's, both countries have spread their immigration nets more widely with a decreasing focus on migration between each other. Going against the grain of continentalism, both Canada and the United States have turned to other world regions, especially Asia and Latin America, for new immigrants.

With civil conflict, war, political persecution, and major economic discrepancies basically irrelevant to migrant exchanges between Canada and the United States, the emphasis has been on the trading of highly skilled and educated immigrants. Almost half of those immigrants between 1975 and 1980(81) in occupations fall in this category. As migration volumes between Canada and the United States diminish, the inference would be that increasingly the border is an effective barrier, at least to legal migration. If that is so, there has been no specific policy awareness in the post-war period of that tendency. Obviously, some immigration is being thwarted but generally the reciprocity of immigration restrictions with mutual concentration on immigrants from elsewhere has apparently compensated for this control on U.S.-Canadian migration. In addition, it must be recognized that given the proximity of the two countries, limited work permits may well serve as a substitute for immigration. In 1982, Canada issued some 124,000 employment visas with almost half (48.2 percent) to U.S. residents (Wong, 1984:90).

The Future Populations

Under prevailing conditions, what can be said about the future size and composition of the migrant population from the United States in Canada and vice versa?

Obviously, any forecasts depend on the future direction of Canadian-U.S. relations and economic developments. New trade agreements (including individual and corporate tax considerations) and especially any related joint immigration and/or labor force relocation agreements could be instrumental in changing any of the following projections. Table 42 provides some basic data on the recent past and projected future of Canadians in the United States. As this table shows, the total number has declined since 1960 with a trend to an older population. The proportion aged 65 years and over has gradually risen from 23.1 to 29.3 percent between 1960 and 1980. At the same time, the number and proportion of the population aged 15 to 34 has increased since 1960. The projections in table 42 are based on the assumption of constant net migration at the 1981 to 1985 level and constant survival rates (1982). The projected trends to the year 2000 are not surprising given the large share (48.0 percent) of the population 55 years of age and over in 1980. The result is a projected somewhat smaller and younger population of Canadians in the United States by the year 2000 with the primary expansion in the 35 to 54 age group.

Turning to the comparable set of figures (table 43) for Americans in Canada, the total number has varied little over the 1961 to 1981 period. Not only is this a younger population than its counterpart in the United States, but it has in general become younger in the 1961 to 1981 period. The group 34 and under has grown steadily since 1961 from 23.9 to 42.6 percent in 1981, while the population 55 years and over has declined from 45.1 to 35.0 percent. Using the assumptions as indicated (table 43), a slight decline in total number of Americans in Canada is projected to 2001. The proportions at the younger and older age extremes will contract with the general portrayal being projected of a more middle-aged population by 2001.

Projections of any immigrant population are precarious in that immigration policy changes can have quick and severe effects on its future size and composition. Given these sensitivities, the projections presented here are only one possibility. Presently, there are no signs of any anticipated changes in policy that would give justification to dramatically different projections than these. If the projections hold true that both these populations do decrease, this will continue the trend of deemphasis on the U.S.-Canada population exchange. The inference is that in the near future, immigration between Canada and the United States will continue to be modest and controlled.

Future Research

The unique data base used for this report is an indication of the increasing interdependency of national statistical agencies in order to produce mutually useful and new information, especially on topics like immigration or trade which, by definition, are international in scope. (See the joint U.S. Bureau of the Census-Statistics Canada trade study (1987) and Shipman (1986)). The necessity of developing comparable information for joint studies of this nature is also a lesson for future cooperation. The objectives of comparability and data detail were only partially accomplished for this report. Equally important for this report is the suggestion of future research that can go beyond this relatively basic effort. These yet-to-be-done studies can contribute to the expansion of statistical horizons addressing the dynamics of the population of North America. Studies that focus on the direction of the labor force population of not only Canada and the United States but also Mexico and the rest of North America are of priority. These cross-national studies might also focus on the aged populations and their care and on future ethnic composition and on other specific populations which span national borders. Studies of the relationship between economic trade and employment are also needed. And, of course, the pressures of world population growth and the immigration policy among North American countries may be the most important key to demographic development for this continent. To accomplish this work, cooperation between national statistical agencies on this continent and between national research communities will become increasingly essential to understanding a changing North America.

Appendix A. Detail Tables

Table A-1. Canadian-Born and U.S.-Born Immigrants Living in Other Countries: 1970 to 1985

Country of residence and census year	Birthplace	
	Canada	United States
Number of countries	57	67
Immigrants	999,793	973,778
Africa:		
Burundi(1979)	45	67
Mauritius(1972)	(NA)	66
Seychelles(1971)	12	204
South Africa(1970)	[2]512	[2]4,765
America, South:		
Argentina(1980)	785	9,757
Bolivia(1976)	2,015	2,843
Brazil(1980)	1,181	13,603
Chile(1982)	460	4,667
Paraguay(1982)	1,740	1,330
Peru(1982)	873	6,783
Uruguay(1975)	95	787
Venezuela(1981)	1,113	13,234
America, North:		
Antigua(1970)	[2]82	[2]759
Bahamas(1970)	1,997	6,667
Bermuda(1980)	1,421	2,795
Canada(1981)	(NA)	312,015
Costa Rica(1985)	347	5,358
Cuba(1970)	87	2,178
Dominican Rep.(1970)	121	2,663
El Salvador(1971)	46	1,461
Guatemala(1981)	264	3,754
Haiti(1971)	336	1,337
Honduras(1981)	82	1,433
Martinique	[2]86	[2]804
Mexico(1970)	3,352	97,246
Nicaragua(1971)	133	1,848
Panama(1980)	90	4,293
St. Pierre et Miquelon(1974)	196	8
Trinidad and Tobago(1970)	612	1,275
Turks and Caicos(1980)	152	(NA)
United States(1980)	842,859	(NA)
Asia:		
Bahrain(1971)	(NA)	272
Brunei(1981)	53	164
India(1981)	1,486	4,437
Israel(1972)	[2]1,273	[2]11,838
Japan(1980)	(NA)	17,900
Kuwait(1970)	40	816
Malaysia(1970)	[2]401	[2]3,732
Philippines(1970)	326	404
Sabah(1970)	[2]28	[2]256
Sarawak(1970)	[2]23	[2]212
Thailand(1980)	[2]203	[2]1,889
Europe:		
Belgium(1970)	2,590	12,101
England,Wales and Scotland(1981)	62,051	116,079
Finland(1980)	593	2,153
France(1980)	12,220	24,240
Gibraltar(1981)	[2]3	[2]23
Germany, Fed. Rep.(1980)	7,871	79,544
Iceland(1973)	127	649
Ireland(1971)	(NA)	11,145
Italy(1981)	18,050	48,500
Luxembourg(1970)	(NA)	614
Norway(1984)	[1]1,060	[1]10,096
Poland(1970)	[2]1,676	[2]15,589
Portugal(1981)	438	689
Spain(1981)	(NA)	10,420
Sweden(1980)	523	5,990
Switzerland(1980)	(NA)	9,165
Yugoslavia(1981)	4,288	11,665
Oceania:		
American Samoa(1980)	(NA)	2,189
Australia(1981)	17,690	32,620
Cook Islands(1981)	(NA)	81
Fiji(1976)	[2]25	[2]232
Guam(1980)	127	22,950
New Caledonia(1976)	[2]9	[2]87
New Zealand(1981)	5,505	6,105
Pacific Islands(1970)	20	977
Papua New Guinea(1971)	(NA)	1,457
Western Samoa(1971)	(NA)	478

(NA) Data not available.

[1]Data on citizenship.

[2]Estimated. The country of birth was originally given as North America which included Canada, the United States, Central America and a number of Caribbean countries (see United Nations, *Demographic Year Book*, 1983). In cases where the country of birth was given as North America (12 cases), the Canadian and the U.S. shares of emigrants were estimated on the basis of the ratios of Canadian and United States populations to the total population size of North America. The ratios applied were 6.73% for Canada, 62.61 for the United States and 30.66 for other countries of North America.

Source: United Nations, *Demographic Year Books* for 1977 and 1983, data provided by the U.N. Population Division, U.N. Statistical Office, country census reports and Centro Latinoamericano de Demografia. Data vary in quality and completeness and may not be comparable between countries of destination.

Table A-2. Immigrant Arrivals from All Countries into Canada, 1852 to 1988

Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1852	29,307	1898	31,900	1944	12,801
1853	29,464	1899	44,543	1945	22,722
1854	37,263	1900	41,681	1946	71,719
1855	25,296	1901	55,747	1947	64,127
1856	22,544	1902	89,102	1948	125,414
1857	33,854	1903	138,660	1949	95,217
1858	12,339	1904	131,252	1950	73,912
1859	6,300	1905	141,465	1951	194,391
1860	6,276	1906	211,653	1952	164,498
1861	13,589	1907	272,409	1953	168,868
1862	18,294	1908	143,326	1954	154,227
1863	21,000	1909	173,694	1955	109,946
1864	24,779	1910	286,839	1956	164,857
1865	18,958	1911	331,288	1957	282,164
1866	11,427	1912	375,756	1958	124,851
1867	10,666	1913	400,870	1959	106,928
1868	12,765	1914	150,464	1960	104,111
1869	18,630	1915	36,665	1961	71,689
1870	24,706	1916	55,914	1962	74,586
1871	27,773	1917	72,910	1963	93,151
1872	36,578	1918	41,845	1964	112,606
1873	50,050	1919	107,698	1965	146,758
1874	39,373	1920	138,824	1966	194,743
1875	27,382	1921	91,728	1967	222,876
1876	25,633	1922	64,224	1968	183,974
1877	27,082	1923	133,729	1969	161,531
1878	29,807	1924	124,164	1970	147,713
1879	40,492	1925	84,907	1971	121,900
1880	38,505	1926	135,982	1972	122,006
1881	47,991	1927	158,886	1973	184,200
1882	112,458	1928	166,783	1974	218,465
1883	133,624	1929	164,993	1975	187,881
1884	103,824	1930	104,806	1976	149,429
1885	79,169	1931	27,530	1977	114,914
1886	69,152	1932	20,591	1978	86,313
1887	84,526	1933	14,382	1979	112,096
1888	88,766	1934	12,476	1980	143,117
1889	91,600	1935	11,277	1981	128,618
1890	75,067	1936	11,643	1982	121,147
1891	82,165	1937	15,101	1983	89,157
1892	30,996	1938	17,244	1984	88,239
1893	29,633	1939	16,994	1985	84,302
1894	20,829	1940	11,324	1986	99,219
1895	18,790	1941	9,329	1987	152,098
1896	16,835	1942	7,576	1988	161,515
1897	21,716	1943	8,504		

Note: Calendar Year, January 1 to December 31.

Sources: Urquhart, M.C. and K.A.H. Buckley (eds.) 1965. *Historical Statistics of Canada*. Toronto: The MacMillan Company of Canada Ltd. Table A254, page 29. Employment and Immigration Canada, *Immigration Statistics*, annual reports for the years 1961 to 1988.

Table A-3. Migrants from the United States to Canada by Country of Last Permanent Residence: 1901 to 1987

Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1901	18,055	1930	25,632	1959	11,338
1902	26,461	1931	15,195	1960	11,247
1903	49,473	1932	13,709	1961	11,516
1904	39,950	1933	8,500	1962	11,643
1905	39,935	1934	6,071	1963	11,736
1906	59,392	1935	5,291	1964	12,565
1907	51,584	1936	4,876	1965	15,143
1908	51,750	1937	5,555	1966	17,514
1909	80,409	1938	5,833	1967	19,038
1910	108,300	1939	5,649	1968	20,422
1911	112,028	1940	7,134	1969	22,785
1912	120,095	1941	6,594	1970	24,424
1913	97,712	1942	5,098	1971	24,366
1914	50,213	1943	4,401	1972	22,618
1915	24,297	1944	4,509	1973	25,242
1916	41,779	1945	6,394	1974	26,541
1917	65,737	1946	11,469	1975	20,155
1918	31,769	1947	9,440	1976	17,315
1919	42,129	1948	7,381	1977	12,888
1920	40,188	1949	7,744	1978	9,945
1921	23,888	1950	7,799	1979	9,617
1922	17,534	1951	7,732	1980	9,926
1923	16,716	1952	9,306	1981	10,559
1924	16,042	1953	9,379	1982	9,360
1925	17,717	1954	10,110	1983	7,381
1926	20,944	1955	10,392	1984	6,922
1927	23,818	1956	9,777	1985	6,669
1928	29,933	1957	11,008	1986	7,275
1929	31,852	1958	10,846	1987	7,967

Note: Calendar Year, January 1 to December 31.

Sources: Urquhart, M.C. and K.A.H. Buckley (eds.) 1965. *Historical Statistics of Canada*. Toronto: The MacMillan Company of Canada Ltd. Table A337, page 29.

Employment and Immigration Canada, *Immigration Statistics*, Annual Reports, 1961 to 1987.

Dillingham, 1911. Reports of the Immigration Commission. *The Immigration Situation in Other Countries*. Washington, DC, Government Printing Office, page 27.

Table A-4. Immigrant Arrivals from All Countries into the U.S.A., 1820 to 1987

Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1820	8,385	1876	169,986	1932	35,576
1821	9,127	1877	141,857	1933	23,068
1822	6,911	1878	138,469	1934	29,470
1823	6,354	1879	177,826	1935	34,956
1824	7,912	1880	457,257	1936	36,329
1825	10,199	1881	669,431	1937	50,244
1826	10,837	1882	788,992	1938	67,895
1827	18,875	1883	603,322	1939	82,998
1828	27,382	1884	518,592	1940	70,756
1829	22,520	1885	395,346	1941	51,776
1830	23,322	1886	334,203	1942	28,781
1831	22,633	1887	490,109	1943	23,725
1832	60,482	1888	546,889	1944	28,551
1833	58,640	1889	444,427	1945	38,119
1834	65,365	1890	455,302	1946	108,721
1835	45,374	1891	560,319	1947	147,292
1836	76,242	1892	579,663	1948	170,570
1837	79,340	1893	439,730	1949	188,317
1838	38,914	1894	285,631	1950	249,187
1839	68,069	1895	258,536	1951	205,717
1840	84,066	1896	343,267	1952	265,520
1841	80,289	1897	230,832	1953	170,434
1842	104,565	1898	229,299	1954	208,177
1843	52,496	1899	311,715	1955	237,790
1844	78,615	1900	448,572	1956	321,625
1845	114,371	1901	487,918	1957	326,867
1846	154,416	1902	648,743	1958	253,265
1847	234,968	1903	857,046	1959	260,686
1848	226,527	1904	812,870	1960	265,398
1849	297,024	1905	1,026,499	1961	271,344
1850	369,980	1906	1,100,735	1962	283,763
1851	379,466	1907	1,285,349	1963	306,260
1852	371,603	1908	782,870	1964	292,248
1853	368,645	1909	751,786	1965	296,697
1854	427,833	1910	1,041,570	1966	323,040
1855	200,877	1911	878,587	1967	361,972
1856	200,436	1912	838,172	1968	454,448
1857	251,306	1913	1,197,892	1969	358,579
1858	123,126	1914	1,218,480	1970	373,326
1859	121,282	1915	326,700	1971	370,478
1860	153,640	1916	298,826	1972	384,685
1861	91,918	1917	295,403	1973	400,063
1862	91,985	1918	110,618	1974	394,861
1863	176,282	1919	141,132	1975	386,194
1864	193,418	1920	430,001	1976	398,613
1865	248,120	1921	805,228	1977	415,243
1866	318,568	1922	309,556	1978	601,400
1867	315,722	1923	522,919	1979	460,300
1868	138,840	1924	706,896	1980	530,639
1869	352,768	1925	294,314	1981	596,600
1870	387,203	1926	304,488	1982	594,131
1871	321,350	1927	335,175	1983	559,763
1872	404,806	1928	307,255	1984	543,903
1873	459,803	1929	279,678	1985	570,009
1874	313,339	1930	241,700	1986	601,708
1875	227,498	1931	97,139	1987	601,516

Note: For years ending June 30; except 1820 to1831 and 1844 to 1849, years ending September 30; 1822 to 1842 and 1851 to 1867, years ending December 31; 1832 covers 15 months ending December 31; 1843, 9 months ending September 1850, 15 months ending December 31; 1868, 6 months ending June 30; 1977 to 1986 years ending September 30.

Sources: (1) U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1970*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975, pp. 105-209. (2) United States Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service annual reports for the years 1960 to 1979. (3) United States Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service. *Statistical Yearbook, 1980 to 1987*.

Table A-5. Migrants from Canada to U.S.A., Based on Country of Last Permanent Residence: 1820 to 1987

Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1820	209	1876	22,505	1932	8,003
1821	184	1877	22,137	1933	6,187
1822	204	1878	25,592	1934	7,945
1823	167	1879	31,286	1935	7,782
1824	155	1880	99,744	1936	8,121
1825	314	1881	125,450	1937	12,011
1826	223	1882	98,366	1938	14,404
1827	165	1883	70,274	1939	10,813
1828	267	1884	60,626	1940	11,078
1829	409	1885	38,336	1941	11,473
1830	189	1886	*17	1942	10,599
1831	176	1887	*9	1943	9,761
1832	608	1888	*15	1944	10,143
1833	1,194	1889	*28	1945	11,530
1834	1,020	1890	*183	1946	21,344
1835	1,193	1891	*234	1947	24,342
1836	2,814	1892	*-	1948	25,485
1837	1,279	1893	*-	1949	25,156
1838	1,476	1894	*194	1950	21,885
1839	1,926	1895	*244	1951	25,880
1840	1,938	1896	*278	1952	33,354
1841	1,816	1897	*291	1953	36,283
1842	2,078	1898	*352	1954	34,873
1843	1,502	1899	*1,322	1955	32,435
1844	2,711	1900	*396	1956	42,363
1845	3,195	1901	*540	1957	46,354
1846	3,855	1902	*636	1958	45,143
1847	3,827	1903	*1,058	1959	34,599
1848	6,473	1904	*2,837	1960	46,668
1849	6,890	1905	*2,168	1961	47,470
1850	9,376	1906	*5,063	1962	44,272
1851	7,438	1907	19,918	1963	50,509
1852	6,352	1908	38,510	1964	51,114
1853	5,424	1909	51,941	1965	50,035
1854	6,891	1910	56,555	1966	37,273
1855	7,761	1911	56,830	1967	34,768
1856	6,493	1912	55,990	1968	41,716
1857	5,670	1913	73,802	1969	29,303
1858	4,603	1914	86,139	1970	26,850
1859	4,163	1915	82,215	1971	22,709
1860	4,514	1916	101,551	1972	18,592
1861	2,069	1917	105,399	1973	14,800
1862	3,275	1918	32,452	1974	12,301
1863	3,464	1919	57,782	1975	11,215
1864	3,636	1920	90,025	1976	11,439
1865	21,586	1921	72,317	1977	18,003
1866	32,150	1922	46,810	1978	23,495
1867	23,379	1923	117,011	1979	20,181
1868	2,785	1924	200,690	1980	[E]19,500
1869	21,120	1925	102,753	1981	[E]16,100
1870	40,414	1926	93,368	1982	[E]15,500
1871	47,164	1927	84,580	1983	[E]16,300
1872	40,204	1928	75,281	1984	15,659
1873	37,891	1929	66,451	1985	16,354
1874	33,020	1930	65,254	1986	16,060
1875	24,097	1931	22,183	1987	16,741

Note: For years ending June 30; except 1820 to 1831 and 1844 to 1849, years ending September 30; 1822 to 1842 and 1851 to1867, years ending December 31; 1832 covers 15 months ending December 31; 1843, 9 months ending September 1850, 15 months ending December 31; 1868, 6 months ending June 30; 1977 to1986 years ending September 30.

- No measureable migration.

* Excludes immigrants by land.

[E]Estimated figures using 1977 to 1979 and 1984 to 1986 ratio (.697) of country of birth to country of last permanent residence. Published data for 1980 to 1983 are available by country of birth only.

Sources: (1) U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1970*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975, pp. 105-209. (2) United States Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service, annual reports for the years 1960 to 1979. (3) United States Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service, *Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*, 1984 to 1987.

Table A-6. Migration Between Canada and the United States, by Country of Birth: 1951 to 1988

Year	Canadian-born to the United States[1]	U.S.-born to Canada[2]	Year	Canadian-born to the United States[1]	U.S.-born to Canada[2]
1951	20,809	5,982	1970	13,804	20,859
1952	28,141	7,603	1971	13,128	20,723
1953	28,967	7,388	1972	10,776	19,176
1954	27,055	8,089	1973	8,951	21,391
1955	23,091	8,487	1974	7,654	22,454
1956	29,533	8,016	1975	7,308	16,729
1957	33,203	9,092	1976	7,638	14,278
1958	30,055	8,460	1977	12,688	10,723
1959	23,082	8,873	1978	16,863	8,254
1960	30,990	8,740	1979	13,772	7,821
1961	32,038	9,015	1980	13,609	8,098
1962	30,377	9,000	1981	11,191	8,695
1963	36,003	8,762	1982	10,786	7,841
1964	38,074	9,810	1983	11,390	6,136
1965	38,327	12,017	1984	10,791	5,727
1966	28,358	14,148	1985	11,385	5,614
1967	23,442	16,115	1986	11,039	6,094
1968	27,662	17,076	1987	11,876	6,547
1969	18,582	19,258	1988	11,783	5,563

[1]Fiscal year ending June 30, except 1977 to 1987, year ending September 30.
[2]Calendar year, January 1 to December 31.

Sources: Canada: Employment and Immigration Canada, *Immigration Statistics*, 1961 to 1988. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Canada Year Book*, 1951 to 1960. United States: Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service annual reports for the years 1960 to 1979 and *Statistical Yearbook, 1980 to 1988*.

Table A-7. Age and Sex Structure of the Two Immigrant Populations and the Two National Populations: 1980 and 1981

Age	Population (in thousands)			Percent distribution			Sex ratio[1]	Percent distribution			Sex ratio[1]
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females		Both sexes	Males	Females	
	Americans in Canada, 1981							Canada, 1981			
Total	301.5	133.3	168.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	79.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.3
Under 15 years	35.3	18.0	17.3	11.7	13.5	10.3	103.9	22.5	23.3	21.8	105.3
Under 5 years	4.1	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.2	98.5	7.3	7.6	7.1	105.2
5 to 9 years	11.5	5.8	5.6	3.8	4.4	3.3	103.6	7.3	7.6	7.0	105.4
10 to 14 years	19.8	10.1	9.6	6.6	7.6	5.7	105.2	7.9	8.2	7.6	105.2
15 to 44 years	127.9	57.5	70.5	42.4	43.1	41.9	81.6	48.7	49.4	47.9	101.3
15 to 19 years	22.0	11.1	10.9	7.3	8.3	6.5	101.3	9.5	9.8	9.2	104.3
20 to 24 years	20.1	8.7	11.4	6.7	6.5	6.8	76.0	9.6	9.7	9.5	100.4
25 to 29 years	22.7	8.8	13.8	7.5	6.6	8.2	64.0	8.9	9.0	8.9	99.2
30 to 34 years	28.2	12.7	15.4	9.4	9.6	9.2	82.5	8.4	8.5	8.3	100.4
35 to 39 years	21.0	9.7	11.3	7.0	7.3	6.7	85.8	6.7	6.8	6.6	101.8
40 to 44 years	14.0	6.4	7.5	4.6	4.8	4.5	85.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	101.7
45 to 64 years	65.3	29.3	36.0	21.7	22.0	21.4	81.4	19.1	19.0	19.3	96.5
45 to 49 years	12.7	5.8	6.9	4.2	4.3	4.1	83.6	5.2	5.3	5.1	102.3
50 to 54 years	20.0	9.4	10.7	6.6	7.0	6.3	88.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	100.0
55 to 59 years	18.0	8.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	79.9	4.8	4.7	5.0	92.9
60 to 64 years	14.7	6.2	8.5	4.9	4.6	5.0	73.0	4.0	3.8	4.2	89.4
65 years and over	73.0	28.5	44.5	24.2	21.4	26.4	64.1	9.7	8.4	11.0	74.9
Median age[2]	40.5	38.8	42.6	40.5	38.8	42.6	(X)	29.7	29.0	30.4	(X)
	Canadians in the United States, 1980							United States, 1980			
Total	842.9	348.5	494.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	70.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.5
Under 15 years	41.2	21.3	19.8	4.9	6.1	4.0	107.5	22.6	23.8	21.5	104.6
Under 5 years	6.8	3.4	3.3	0.8	1.0	0.7	102.6	7.2	7.6	6.9	104.7
5 to 9 years	13.3	6.8	6.5	1.6	2.0	1.3	105.6	7.4	7.8	7.0	104.6
10 to 14 years	21.1	11.0	10.0	2.5	3.2	2.0	110.3	8.1	8.5	7.7	104.4
15 to 44 years	286.5	127.9	158.6	34.0	36.7	32.1	80.7	46.4	47.6	45.4	99.1
15 to 19 years	36.6	19.0	17.6	4.3	5.4	3.6	107.6	9.3	9.8	8.9	103.3
20 to 24 years	51.0	24.7	26.3	6.1	7.1	5.3	93.8	9.4	9.7	9.1	100.1
25 to 29 years	49.7	22.6	27.1	5.9	6.5	5.5	83.6	8.6	8.8	8.4	98.9
30 to 34 years	51.9	22.1	29.7	6.2	6.4	6.0	74.4	7.8	7.9	7.6	97.7
35 to 39 years	50.7	20.8	29.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	69.4	6.2	6.2	6.1	96.6
40 to 44 years	46.6	18.7	27.8	5.5	5.4	5.6	67.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	95.8
45 to 64 years	268.3	108.8	159.5	31.8	31.2	32.3	68.2	19.6	19.2	20.0	90.7
45 to 49 years	51.1	20.0	31.1	6.1	5.7	6.3	64.2	4.9	4.9	4.9	94.5
50 to 54 years	59.5	23.7	35.7	7.1	6.8	7.2	66.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	92.3
55 to 59 years	77.3	31.7	45.6	9.2	9.1	9.2	69.6	5.1	5.0	5.3	89.4
60 to 64 years	80.4	33.4	47.0	9.5	9.6	9.5	71.1	4.5	4.2	4.7	86.2
65 years and over	247.0	90.4	156.5	29.3	26.0	31.7	57.8	11.3	9.4	13.1	67.6
Median age[2]	53.6	51.1	55.2	53.6	51.1	55.2	(X)	30.0	28.8	31.3	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1]Males per 100 females.
[2]Computed from data for 5-year age groups.

Sources: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 1, Table 43, and special tabulations; and Statistics Canada, *1981 Census of Canada*, Catalogue 92-901 (Volume 1 - National series), Table 1, and special tabulations.

Table A-8. Canadian-Born Population Living in the United States by State of Residence in 1980

States	Total					Year of Immigration			
						1959 and earlier		1960 and later	
	Population April 1, 1980 (in thousands)	Percent distribution	Canadian-born population (in thousands)	Percent distribution	Canadian-born as a percent of total	Canadian-born population (in thousands)	Percent distribution	Canadian-born population (in thousands)	Percent distribution
United States, total	226,549	100.00	843.0	100.00	0.37	544.9	100.00	296.2	100.00
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine	1,125	0.50	27.2	3.23	2.42	21.0	3.85	6.2	2.09
New Hampshire	921	0.41	18.7	2.22	2.03	13.4	2.46	5.3	1.79
Vermont	511	0.23	10.6	1.26	2.07	8.1	1.49	2.5	0.84
Massachusetts	5,737	2.53	78.2	9.28	1.36	61.1	11.21	17.1	5.77
Rhode Island	947	0.42	8.4	1.00	0.89	7.0	1.28	1.4	0.47
Connecticut	3,108	1.37	28.3	3.36	0.91	18.6	3.41	9.7	3.27
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York	17,558	7.75	73.1	8.67	0.42	50.3	9.23	22.8	7.70
New Jersey	7,365	3.25	16.7	1.98	0.23	9.5	1.74	7.2	2.43
Pennsylvania	11,864	5.24	13.6	1.61	0.11	7.6	1.39	6.0	2.03
EAST N. CENTRAL									
Ohio	10,798	4.77	17.5	2.08	0.16	10.9	2.00	6.6	2.23
Indiana	5,490	2.42	6.5	0.77	0.12	3.9	0.72	2.6	0.88
Illinois	11,427	5.04	20.5	2.43	0.18	12.4	2.28	8.1	2.73
Michigan	9,262	4.09	76.6	9.09	0.83	58.7	10.77	17.9	6.04
Wisconsin	4,706	2.08	6.7	0.79	0.14	4.1	0.75	2.6	0.88
WEST N. CENTRAL									
Minnesota	4,076	1.80	12.3	1.46	0.30	7.4	1.36	4.9	1.65
Iowa	2,914	1.29	2.9	0.34	0.10	1.5	0.28	1.4	0.47
Missouri	4,917	2.17	4.4	0.52	0.09	2.5	0.46	1.9	0.64
North Dakota	653	0.29	3.5	0.42	0.54	1.9	0.35	1.6	0.54
South Dakota	691	0.31	1.1	0.13	0.16	0.7	0.13	0.4	0.14
Nebraska	1,570	0.69	1.7	0.20	0.11	1.0	0.18	0.7	0.24
Kansas	2,364	1.04	2.6	0.31	0.11	1.2	0.22	1.4	0.47
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware	594	0.26	1.0	0.12	0.17	0.6	0.11	0.4	0.14
Maryland	4,217	1.86	6.7	0.79	0.16	3.8	0.70	2.9	0.98
Washington, D.C.	638	0.28	1.0	0.12	0.16	0.5	0.09	0.5	0.17
Virginia	5,347	2.36	8.2	0.97	0.15	4.0	0.73	4.2	1.42
West Virginia	1,950	0.86	0.9	0.11	0.05	0.6	0.11	0.3	0.10
North Carolina	5,882	2.60	4.9	0.58	0.08	2.3	0.42	2.6	0.88
South Carolina	3,122	1.38	2.3	0.27	0.07	1.0	0.18	1.3	0.44
Georgia	5,463	2.41	5.3	0.63	0.10	2.4	0.44	2.9	0.98
Florida	9,746	4.30	70.6	8.37	0.72	40.9	7.51	29.7	10.03
EAST S. CENTRAL									
Kentucky	3,661	1.62	2.2	0.26	0.06	1.1	0.20	1.1	0.37
Tennessee	4,591	2.03	3.2	0.38	0.07	1.5	0.28	1.7	0.57
Alabama	3,894	1.72	2.3	0.27	0.06	1.2	0.22	1.1	0.37
Mississippi	2,521	1.11	1.3	0.15	0.05	0.5	0.09	0.8	0.27
WEST S. CENTRAL									
Arkansas	2,286	1.01	1.5	0.18	0.07	0.9	0.17	0.6	0.20
Louisiana	4,206	1.86	2.6	0.31	0.06	1.3	0.24	1.3	0.44
Oklahoma	3,025	1.34	2.7	0.32	0.09	1.3	0.24	1.4	0.47
Texas	14,229	6.28	17.4	2.06	0.12	7.3	1.34	10.1	3.41
MOUNTAIN									
Montana	787	0.35	4.7	0.56	0.60	3.2	0.59	1.5	0.51
Idaho	944	0.42	3.4	0.40	0.36	2.2	0.40	1.2	0.41
Wyoming	470	0.21	1.1	0.13	0.23	0.5	0.09	0.6	0.20
Colorado	2,890	1.28	8.2	0.97	0.28	4.0	0.73	4.2	1.42
New Mexico	1,303	0.58	2.2	0.26	0.17	1.2	0.22	1.0	0.34
Arizona	2,718	1.20	13.4	1.59	0.49	7.8	1.43	5.6	1.89
Utah	1,461	0.64	5.1	0.60	0.35	2.2	0.40	2.9	0.98
Nevada	800	0.35	4.8	0.57	0.60	2.8	0.51	2.0	0.68

Table A-8. Canadian-Born Population Living in the United States by State of Residence in 1980—Continued

States	Total					Year of Immigration			
						1959 and earlier		1960 and later	
	Population April 1, 1980 (in thousands)	Percent distribution	Canadian-born population (in thousands)	Percent distribution	Canadian-born as a percent of total	Canadian-born population (in thousands)	Percent distribution	Canadian-born population (in thousands)	Percent distribution
PACIFIC									
Washington	4,132	1.82	46.8	5.55	1.13	31.5	5.78	15.13	5.17
Oregon	2,633	1.16	19.0	2.25	0.72	13.4	2.46	5.6	1.89
California	23,668	10.45	163.3	19.37	0.69	99.9	18.33	63.4	21.40
Alaska	402	0.18	2.4	0.28	0.60	1.1	0.20	1.3	0.44
Hawaii	965	0.43	3.4	0.40	0.35	1.1	0.20	0.4	0.14

Source: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

Table A-9. Marital Status of the Two Immigrant Populations and the Two National Populations, by Age and Sex: 1980 and 1981

(Percent Distribution)

Population universe and age	Males						Females					
		Ever married						Ever married				
	Single[1]	Total	Married[1]	Separated[1]	Widowed	Divorced	Single[1]	Total	Married[1]	Separated[1]	Widowed	Divorced
Americans in Canada, 1981												
15 years and over	23.3	76.7	67.1	2.8	3.8	3.0	15.5	84.5	59.9	2.9	18.1	3.7
15 to 19 years	98.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-	91.8	8.2	7.8	0.2	-	0.1
20 to 24 years	71.6	28.4	26.9	1.1	0.1	0.3	41.4	58.6	55.3	2.2	0.1	1.0
25 to 29 years	27.9	72.1	66.9	3.1	0.2	1.9	12.8	87.2	79.8	3.9	0.3	3.2
30 to 34 years	13.7	86.3	76.8	5.1	0.1	4.4	6.4	93.6	82.9	4.8	0.3	5.5
35 to 39 years	10.3	89.7	79.4	4.5	0.5	5.3	5.0	95.0	82.0	5.1	0.9	7.1
40 to 44 years	5.2	94.8	85.2	3.8	0.4	5.3	4.2	95.8	83.0	4.4	1.7	6.7
45 to 49 years	5.8	94.2	83.2	4.6	0.3	6.2	5.7	94.3	79.7	4.0	3.6	7.0
50 to 54 years	6.7	93.3	84.8	2.7	1.2	4.7	5.0	95.0	78.4	4.5	6.4	5.7
55 to 59 years	7.0	93.0	82.0	3.6	3.3	4.0	5.2	94.8	74.6	2.6	11.5	6.0
60 to 64 years	6.7	93.3	84.7	2.4	3.5	2.7	6.3	93.7	66.3	2.5	20.6	4.4
65 years and over	8.1	91.9	75.3	1.8	12.8	1.9	6.6	93.4	38.1	1.5	52.1	1.7
Canadians in the United States, 1980												
15 years and over	18.0	82.0	70.3	1.5	4.8	5.3	12.2	87.8	58.9	1.6	20.5	6.8
15 to 19 years	98.2	1.8	1.7	-	-	-	93.7	6.3	5.6	0.3	-	0.4
20 to 24 years	74.4	25.6	23.4	0.6	-	1.5	54.9	45.1	39.8	2.0	0.2	3.1
25 to 29 years	33.2	66.8	58.6	2.1	-	6.1	20.3	79.7	67.7	3.1	0.4	8.4
30 to 34 years	13.6	86.4	74.8	2.9	0.1	8.5	7.4	92.6	78.3	3.1	0.8	10.5
35 to 39 years	7.5	92.5	80.4	2.5	0.3	9.3	4.7	95.3	81.0	2.5	1.1	10.7
40 to 44 years	5.4	94.6	83.0	2.3	0.4	8.9	3.7	96.3	80.2	2.4	2.1	11.6
45 to 49 years	4.8	95.2	84.2	2.1	0.6	8.3	3.2	96.8	81.1	2.4	3.5	9.8
50 to 54 years	4.8	95.2	84.9	1.8	1.2	7.3	4.3	95.7	78.7	1.7	6.6	8.7
55 to 59 years	4.2	95.8	85.4	1.8	2.7	5.9	4.2	95.8	74.6	1.7	11.6	8.0
60 to 64 years	4.4	95.6	85.6	1.1	3.6	5.3	4.8	95.2	67.3	1.4	19.6	6.9
65 years and over	4.3	95.7	76.6	1.0	14.5	3.6	6.4	93.6	38.9	0.8	49.8	4.2
Canada, 1981												
15 years and over	31.3	68.7	62.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	24.5	75.5	59.7	2.7	10.0	3.1
15 to 19 years	98.4	1.6	1.5	-	-	-	93.3	6.7	6.4	0.2	0.1	-
20 to 24 years	71.9	28.1	27.0	0.8	-	0.3	51.1	48.9	46.1	1.9	0.1	0.8
25 to 29 years	32.0	68.0	63.8	2.5	0.1	1.6	20.0	80.0	73.1	3.7	0.3	2.9
30 to 34 years	15.0	85.0	79.0	3.1	0.1	2.8	10.5	89.5	80.2	4.1	0.6	4.7
35 to 39 years	9.3	90.7	83.8	3.1	0.2	3.5	7.3	92.7	81.8	4.1	1.1	5.7
40 to 44 years	7.8	92.2	84.8	3.2	0.4	3.9	6.1	93.9	81.9	4.0	2.2	5.8
45 to 49 years	7.5	92.5	84.6	3.2	0.8	3.9	5.8	94.2	80.9	3.8	4.1	5.4
50 to 54 years	7.8	92.2	83.7	3.1	1.6	3.8	6.0	94.0	78.2	3.5	7.6	4.7
55 to 59 years	7.8	92.2	83.3	2.9	2.6	3.3	6.3	93.7	73.8	3.0	13.0	3.9
60 to 64 years	7.6	92.4	82.8	2.6	4.2	2.8	7.1	92.9	66.2	2.5	21.1	3.1
65 years and over	8.5	91.5	73.2	2.3	14.1	1.8	9.5	90.5	38.4	1.5	49.0	1.5
United States, 1980												
15 years and over	29.7	70.3	60.6	1.9	2.5	5.3	22.9	77.1	55.2	2.6	12.3	7.1
15 to 19 years	97.2	2.8	2.5	0.2	-	0.1	91.2	8.8	7.9	0.5	0.1	0.4
20 to 24 years	68.2	31.8	28.1	1.4	0.1	2.2	51.2	48.8	41.7	2.7	0.2	4.2
25 to 29 years	32.1	67.9	58.5	2.6	0.1	6.7	21.6	78.4	64.9	3.9	0.5	9.1
30 to 34 years	14.9	85.1	73.5	2.8	0.2	8.7	10.6	89.4	73.3	4.0	0.9	11.2
35 to 39 years	8.7	91.3	79.7	2.7	0.3	8.6	6.7	93.3	76.1	4.0	1.6	11.6
40 to 44 years	6.7	93.3	82.0	2.7	0.5	8.0	5.3	94.7	76.9	3.9	2.8	11.1
45 to 49 years	6.0	94.0	83.2	2.4	1.0	7.5	4.7	95.3	76.8	3.4	5.0	10.1
50 to 54 years	6.0	94.0	83.1	2.3	1.8	6.8	4.6	95.4	74.8	2.9	8.7	9.0
55 to 59 years	5.6	94.4	83.9	1.9	2.8	5.8	4.7	95.3	71.0	2.4	14.2	7.7
60 to 64 years	5.2	94.8	83.6	1.7	4.6	5.0	5.2	94.8	63.8	1.9	22.6	6.5
65 years and over	5.5	94.5	75.0	1.3	14.6	3.6	6.7	93.3	36.5	1.0	51.7	4.2

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1]Single (never married) included persons whose only marriage(s) was/were annulled. Married excludes separated. Separated includes persons who are legally married but not living with spouse due to marital discord.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population*, Volume 1, Chapter D, Part 1, Table 264, and special tabulations; and Statistics Canada, *1981 Census of Canada*, Catalogue 92-901 (Volume 1 - National series), Table 5, and special tabulations.

Table A-10. Years of School Completed for Canadians in the United States and the Total Population of the United States by Age and Sex: 1980

(Percent distribution)

Population universe, sex, and age	Total	Elementary	High school		College		High school graduates[1]
		0 to 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more	
Canadians in the United States, 1980							
Males							
25 years and over	100.0	22.1	16.6	25.2	15.6	20.5	61.3
25 to 34 years	100.0	4.7	8.6	26.6	26.7	33.3	86.7
35 to 44 years	100.0	10.2	14.0	24.3	19.6	32.0	75.8
45 to 54 years	100.0	16.9	18.5	25.2	15.2	24.2	64.6
55 to 64 years	100.0	18.6	19.7	29.9	14.3	17.5	61.7
65 years and over	100.0	40.8	18.6	21.6	9.4	9.5	40.6
Females							
25 years and over	100.0	19.4	18.6	33.7	18.1	10.3	62.0
25 to 34 years	100.0	3.5	9.9	34.9	29.7	22.1	86.6
35 to 44 years	100.0	6.8	17.6	36.7	24.0	14.8	75.5
45 to 54 years	100.0	11.2	20.9	36.9	20.2	10.7	67.9
55 to 64 years	100.0	15.7	20.9	39.2	16.4	7.8	63.4
65 years and over	100.0	35.4	19.8	27.6	11.7	5.5	44.8
United States, 1980							
Males							
25 years and over	100.0	18.5	14.2	31.1	16.1	20.1	67.3
25 to 34 years	100.0	5.7	9.9	34.5	23.7	26.3	84.4
35 to 44 years	100.0	10.2	12.8	35.5	17.2	24.3	77.1
45 to 54 years	100.0	18.0	16.3	32.3	13.6	19.7	65.6
55 to 64 years	100.0	25.1	18.7	30.4	11.6	14.3	56.2
65 years and over	100.0	45.8	16.9	19.1	8.3	9.9	37.2
Females							
25 years and over	100.0	18.0	16.2	37.7	15.3	12.8	65.8
25 to 34 years	100.0	5.1	10.9	41.7	22.0	20.3	84.0
35 to 44 years	100.0	8.5	15.2	44.4	17.0	14.9	76.3
45 to 54 years	100.0	14.4	19.0	42.5	13.6	10.5	66.6
55 to 64 years	100.0	22.1	20.4	37.8	11.7	8.0	57.5
65 years and over	100.0	41.8	18.3	23.0	9.7	7.2	39.9

[1]Includes persons who completed 4 years of high school or a high school equivalency test and persons who attended some level of college.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population*, Volume 1, Chapter D, Part 1, Table 262, and special tabulations.

Table A-11. Highest Educational Level for the Americans in Canada and the Total Population of Canada by Age and Sex: 1981[1]

(Percent distribution)

Population universe, sex, and age	Total	Elementary-secondary only			Other non-university only[3]	University[4]		Secondary diploma or trade certificate or higher[6]	Secondary school diploma[7]
		Without secondary school diploma		Diploma or trade certificate		With less than bachelor's degree[5]	With bachelor's degree or higher		
		Less than grade 9[2]	Grades 9 to 13[2]						
Americans in Canada, 1981									
Males									
25 years and over	100.0	20.9	14.3	10.7	12.2	13.0	28.9	64.8	55.0
25 to 34 years	100.0	1.7	10.1	9.7	15.5	21.8	41.2	88.2	80.8
35 to 44 years	100.0	2.2	7.6	7.8	10.4	17.5	54.5	90.2	84.6
45 to 54 years	100.0	11.6	14.4	14.3	13.6	13.8	32.1	73.8	61.6
55 to 64 years	100.0	23.3	19.5	14.0	13.1	9.9	20.3	57.3	44.2
65 years and over	100.0	49.7	18.7	9.5	9.3	5.1	7.7	31.6	20.6
Females									
25 years and over	100.0	20.1	19.7	12.3	15.4	13.7	18.8	60.3	52.7
25 to 34 years	100.0	1.4	11.6	14.2	17.0	22.3	33.6	87.0	81.0
35 to 44 years	100.0	2.9	11.1	12.3	15.3	20.2	38.2	86.0	79.9
45 to 54 years	100.0	12.5	23.1	15.9	17.0	13.7	17.9	64.4	56.0
55 to 64 years	100.0	22.5	26.0	14.7	16.5	9.4	10.9	51.5	42.8
65 years and over	100.0	41.7	24.6	8.6	13.5	7.2	4.5	33.8	25.3
Canada, 1981									
Males									
25 years and over	100.0	24.2	20.3	15.2	20.0	8.0	12.3	55.5	39.2
25 to 34 years	100.0	7.2	19.9	17.4	27.1	11.4	17.0	72.9	56.8
35 to 44 years	100.0	17.0	19.5	15.9	23.0	8.8	15.8	63.6	44.9
45 to 54 years	100.0	29.6	21.2	15.5	17.9	6.4	9.5	49.2	30.8
55 to 64 years	100.0	37.1	21.9	13.8	13.9	5.8	7.6	41.0	25.7
65 years and over	100.0	52.0	19.7	10.0	9.1	4.0	5.2	28.3	17.4
Females									
25 years and over	100.0	25.5	24.7	15.1	20.4	7.3	7.0	49.8	38.4
25 to 34 years	100.0	7.8	21.7	21.6	26.1	10.1	12.7	70.5	57.8
35 to 44 years	100.0	18.2	24.9	16.0	24.0	8.8	8.1	56.9	43.0
45 to 54 years	100.0	29.8	27.7	13.1	18.9	6.0	4.4	42.5	31.0
55 to 64 years	100.0	37.2	27.9	11.4	15.4	5.0	3.0	34.9	25.6
65 years and over	100.0	49.7	23.4	8.3	12.2	4.3	2.1	26.9	18.9

[1]These data combine academic education with technical and trades education and are not totally hierarchical. For a detailed discussion, see Statistics Canada, *1981 Census of Canada*, Catalogue 99-901, *1981 Census Dictionary*, pp 45-53.

[2]Highest grade attended (not necessarily completed).

[3]Refers to courses completed at post-secondary non-university institutions which normally require a secondary school graduation certificate or equivalent for entrance, as well as to other courses in related or like institutions (such as private trade schools or adult vocational centers) which may not require secondary school graduation for entrance.

[4]Includes those with both university and other non-university education, as well as those with university only.

[5]Includes trade certificate, non-university certificate and university certificate or diploma below bachelor level.

[6]Includes all persons except those classified as "elementary-secondary only, without secondary school diploma."

[7]With or without other education.

Sources: Statistics Canada, *1981 Census of Canada*, Catalogue 92-914 (Volume 1 - National series), Table 3, and special tabulations.

Table A-12. Occupation of Canadians in the United States and of Americans in Canada, by Period of Immigration: 1981 Census of Canada and 1980 Census of the United States

Occupation	Americans in Canada						Canadians in the United States					
	Total employed	1959 or earlier	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1981	Total employed	1959 or earlier	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1980
Both Sexes												
All occupations	134,030	48,965	12,960	23,055	27,550	21,510	376,938	220,045	62,270	42,806	19,922	31,895
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16,065	6,435	1,210	2,455	3,235	2,735	50,781	29,323	7,564	5,254	3,041	5,599
Professional specialty	34,960	8,995	2,945	7,275	9,000	6,745	61,190	33,573	8,140	6,569	4,204	8,704
Technicians and related support	3,145	945	340	585	650	625	11,346	6,044	1,905	1,567	628	1,202
Sales	12,105	5,110	1,135	1,930	2,215	1,720	44,893	26,859	7,572	4,767	2,199	3,496
Admin. support, incl. cleric.	21,895	8,450	2,625	3,590	4,010	3,215	66,594	39,920	11,259	7,599	3,164	4,652
Service	12,220	4,315	1,380	2,090	2,385	2,065	42,791	25,175	7,357	5,097	2,063	3,099
Farming, forestry, and fishing	8,495	4,530	660	1,085	1,365	860	5,876	3,788	746	478	360	504
Precision, production, craft, and repair	12,535	5,135	1,085	1,950	2,430	1,940	47,371	27,903	9,189	5,795	2,235	2,249
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5,615	2,255	745	810	1,050	760	25,988	15,982	4,801	3,167	1,061	977
Transportation and material moving	4,225	1,890	445	735	705	450	10,600	6,674	1,719	1,106	415	686
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2,760	915	390	555	610	390	9,508	4,804	2,018	1,407	552	727

Sources: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census) and the 1981 census of Canada (Statistics Canada).

Table A-13. Occupation of Male Canadians in the United States and of Male Americans in Canada, by Period of Immigration: 1981 Census of Canada and 1980 Census of the United States

Occupation	Americans in Canada						Canadians in the United States					
	Total	1959 or earlier	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1981	Total employed	1959 or earlier	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1980
All occupations	75,035	28,735	6,625	12,865	15,270	11,540	199,091	115,931	32,415	21,801	10,688	18,256
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11,505	4,800	805	1,670	2,265	1,965	34,010	19,527	4,815	3,254	2,141	4,273
Professional specialty	18,490	4,480	1,505	4,045	4,825	3,635	30,982	17,189	3,839	3,029	2,244	4,681
Technicians and related support	1,495	490	150	315	285	250	6,238	3,151	1,118	968	306	695
Sales	6,665	2,965	580	1,050	1,195	870	22,475	13,975	3,357	2,021	1,078	2,044
Admin. support, incl. clerical	3,815	1,620	445	675	650	425	11,059	6,725	1,818	1,268	375	873
Service	5,175	1,955	515	870	970	860	15,123	8,761	2,733	1,622	712	1,295
Farming, forestry, and fishing	6,475	3,660	435	780	1,020	575	4,606	2,996	591	385	268	366
Precision, production, craft, and repair	11,280	4,665	985	1,695	2,200	1,740	43,513	25,563	8,496	5,265	2,097	2,092
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,275	1,680	540	640	825	595	14,415	8,692	2,570	1,840	624	689
Transportation and material moving	3,730	1,695	375	675	610	365	9,586	6,078	1,524	987	374	623
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2,140	720	285	450	425	255	7,084	3,274	1,554	1,162	469	625

Sources: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census) and the 1981 census of Canada (Statistics Canada).

Table A-14. Occupation of Female Canadians in the United States and of Female Americans in Canada, by Period of Immigration: 1981 Census of Canada and 1980 Census of the United States

Occupation	Americans in Canada						Canadians in the United States					
	Total employed	1959 or earlier	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1981	Total employed	1959 or earlier	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1980
All occupations	59,000	20,230	6,330	10,190	12,275	9,970	177,847	104,114	29,855	21,005	9,234	13,639
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4,565	1,635	405	785	970	765	16,771	9,796	2,749	2,000	900	1,326
Professional specialty	16,470	4,510	1,440	3,230	4,175	3,105	30,208	16,384	4,301	3,540	1,960	4,023
Technicians and related support	1,650	455	180	270	365	375	5,108	2,893	787	599	322	507
Sales	5,450	2,140	555	880	1,020	850	22,418	12,884	4,215	2,746	1,121	1,452
Admin. support, incl. clerical	18,085	6,830	2,180	2,920	3,365	2,795	55,535	33,195	9,441	6,331	2,789	3,779
Service	7,050	2,360	865	1,215	1,415	1,200	27,668	16,414	4,624	3,475	1,351	1,804
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,020	870	220	305	345	280	1,270	792	155	93	92	138
Precision, production, craft, and repair	1,255	470	100	250	230	205	3,858	2,340	693	530	136	157
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1,340	570	210	170	225	165	11,573	7,290	2,231	1,327	437	288
Transportation and material moving	495	195	65	55	95	85	1,014	596	195	119	41	63
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	620	195	105	100	80	135	2,424	1,530	464	245	83	102

Sources: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census) and the 1981 census of Canada (Statistics Canada).

Table A-15. Industry of Canadians in the United States and of Americans in Canada, by Period of Immigration: 1981 Census of Canada and 1980 Census of the United States

Industry	Americans in Canada						Canadians in the United States					
	Total employed	1959 or earlier	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1981	Total employed	1959 or earlier	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1980
All industries	134,030	46,965	12,960	23,055	27,550	21,510	376,938	220,045	62,270	42,806	19,922	31,895
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	8,950	4,715	680	1,150	1,475	935	6,402	4,244	725	515	379	539
Mining	2,065	815	180	335	370	370	2,437	860	404	286	249	638
Construction	6,310	2,415	680	915	1,345	950	23,341	12,143	4,878	2,937	1,525	1,858
Manufacturing, nondurable goods	8,165	3,440	775	1,215	1,525	1,215	27,864	16,754	4,660	3,361	1,252	1,837
Manufacturing, durable goods	9,855	3,710	950	1,580	1,980	1,630	52,468	32,175	9,038	6,085	2,223	2,947
Transp., comm., and other utilities	8,260	3,840	835	1,110	1,385	1,090	21,744	13,547	3,462	2,525	888	1,322
Wholesale and retail trade	23,795	8,375	2,845	4,315	4,395	3,870	74,643	41,915	13,938	9,194	3,945	5,651
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,160	3,015	635	985	1,295	1,225	27,948	16,200	4,457	3,057	1,668	2,566
Business and repair services	7,965	2,495	665	1,590	1,840	1,370	17,352	9,647	3,190	2,129	850	1,546
Personal services	4,315	1,465	510	655	895	790	13,849	8,263	2,111	1,541	767	1,167
Entertainment and recreation services	2,385	505	200	435	645	600	6,121	3,004	1,011	709	508	889
Professional and related services	37,610	10,880	3,335	7,555	9,090	6,745	90,254	52,340	12,968	9,604	5,265	10,077
Public administration	7,210	3,300	670	1,205	1,310	725	12,515	8,953	1,438	863	403	858

Sources: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census) and the 1981 census of Canada (Statistics Canada).

Table A-16. Industry of Male Canadians in the United States and of Male Americans in Canada, by Period of Immigraton: 1981 Census of Canada and 1980 Census of the United States

Industry	Americans in Canada						Canadians in the United States					
	Total employed	1959 or earlier	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1981	Total employed	1959 or earlier	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1980
All industries	75,035	28,730	6,630	12,865	15,270	11,535	199,091	115,931	32,415	21,801	10,688	18,256
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	6,535	3,705	425	775	1,020	605	4,597	3,084	523	355	249	386
Mining	1,585	690	140	245	260	255	2,065	695	304	232	241	593
Construction	5,485	2,095	575	795	1,160	855	21,075	10,994	4,443	2,660	1,329	1,649
Manufacturing, nondurable goods	5,285	2,320	500	710	1,030	720	16,659	9,809	2,705	2,033	833	1,279
Manufacturing, durable goods	7,995	3,105	695	1,230	1,640	1,325	37,263	22,928	6,243	4,152	1,570	2,370
Transp., comm., and other utilities	5,775	2,760	550	800	975	695	14,859	9,332	2,333	1,626	588	980
Wholesale and retail trade	11,660	4,095	1,305	2,245	2,175	1,840	35,884	20,183	6,471	4,211	1,994	3,025
Finance, insurance and real estate	3,385	1,665	230	440	560	500	11,372	6,787	1,563	1,034	696	1,292
Business and repair services	4,015	1,415	260	820	895	625	10,631	6,042	1,870	1,341	495	883
Personal services	1,505	430	175	235	390	275	4,332	2,435	651	446	270	530
Entertainment and recreation services	1,310	270	75	220	360	390	3,517	1,611	558	365	374	609
Professional and related services	16,460	4,160	1,400	3,745	4,125	3,025	29,900	16,940	4,026	2,935	1,860	4,139
Public administration	4,025	2,025	305	605	675	425	6,937	5,091	725	411	189	521

Sources: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census) and the 1981 census of Canada (Statistics Canada).

Table A-17. Industry of Female Canadians in the United States and of Female Americans in Canada, by Period of Immigration: 1981 Census of Canada and 1980 Census of the United States

Industry	Americans in Canada						Canadians in the United States					
	Total employed	1959 or earlier	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1981	Total employed	1959 or earlier	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1980
All industries	58,995	20,230	6,330	10,190	12,275	9,975	177,847	104,114	29,855	21,005	9,234	13,639
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	2,415	1,010	255	370	450	325	1,805	1,160	202	160	130	153
Mining	480	130	40	90	110	115	372	165	100	54	8	45
Construction	830	325	105	120	185	95	2,266	1,149	435	277	196	209
Manufacturing, nondurable goods	2,885	1,115	275	505	495	495	11,205	6,945	1,955	1,328	419	558
Manufacturing, durable goods	1,850	605	255	350	340	305	15,205	9,247	2,795	1,933	653	577
Transp., comm., and other utilities	2,485	1,080	290	315	410	390	6,885	4,215	1,129	899	300	342
Wholesale and retail trade	12,135	4,280	1,535	2,070	2,215	2,035	38,759	21,732	7,467	4,983	1,951	2,626
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,770	1,350	405	550	740	725	16,576	9,413	2,894	2,023	972	1,274
Business and repair services	3,945	1,080	405	770	950	740	6,721	3,605	1,310	788	355	663
Personal services	2,810	1,040	335	420	505	510	9,517	5,828	1,460	1,095	497	637
Entertainment and recreation services	1,065	230	130	215	285	205	2,604	1,393	453	344	134	280
Professional and related services	21,150	6,720	1,935	3,810	4,965	3,720	60,354	35,400	8,942	6,669	3,405	5,938
Public administration	3,180	1,280	360	605	635	300	5,578	3,862	713	452	214	337

Sources: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census) and the 1981 census of Canada (Statistics Canada).

Table A-18. Class of Worker of Canadians in the United States and of Americans in Canada, by Period of Immigration and Sex: 1981 Census of Canada and 1980 Census of the United States

Class of Worker	Americans in Canada						Canadians in the United States					
	Total employed	1959 or earlier	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1981	Total employed	1959 or earlier	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1980
Both Sexes												
All classes of worker	134,030	48,965	12,955	23,055	27,545	21,510	376,938	220,045	62,270	42,806	19,922	31,895
Paid workers	119,395	42,240	11,975	20,805	24,720	19,645	343,236	197,899	57,843	39,906	18,324	29,264
Self-employed	13,710	6,370	895	2,070	2,640	1,745	30,876	20,506	4,088	2,571	1,387	2,324
Unpaid family workers	930	360	90	175	185	120	2,826	1,640	339	329	211	307
Males												
All classes of worker	75,035	28,735	6,630	12,870	15,270	11,540	199,091	115,931	32,415	21,801	10,688	18,256
Paid workers	64,980	23,550	6,005	11,540	13,455	10,430	176,175	100,725	29,480	20,041	9,597	16,332
Self-employed	9,875	5,115	610	1,295	1,765	1,090	22,212	14,779	2,872	1,680	1,053	1,828
Unpaid family workers	180	65	10	30	50	25	704	427	63	80	38	96
Females												
All classes of worker	59,000	20,230	6,330	10,190	12,275	9,970	177,847	104,114	29,855	21,005	9,234	13,639
Paid workers	54,410	18,685	5,970	9,270	11,270	9,220	167,061	97,174	28,363	19,865	8,727	12,932
Self-employed	3,840	1,250	285	775	875	655	8,664	5,727	1,216	891	334	496
Unpaid family workers	745	295	80	140	130	100	2,122	1,213	276	249	173	211

Sources: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census) and the 1981 census of Canada (Statistics Canada).

Table A-19. Income Distributions for Canadians in the United States (Income for 1979), Americans in Canada (Income for 1980), and the Two National Populations, by Sex

(Percent distribution)

Income[1] and employment status	Canadian-born immigrants in U.S. (U.S. $)	United States (U.S. $)	U.S.-born immigrants in Canada (Can. $)	Canada (Can. $)
Males, 15 years and over with income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	18.3	22.2	19.2	18.1
$5,000 to $9,999	20.4	19.6	20.1	16.5
$10,000 to $14,999	15.8	17.3	13.4	15.5
$15,000 to $24,999	24.1	25.6	22.2	29.7
$25,000 to $34,999	11.1	9.2	13.2	13.1
$35,000 to $49,999	5.6	3.5	7.1	4.8
$50,000 or more	4.8	2.5	4.7	2.4
Median income[2]	$13,599	$12,357	$13,964	$14,993
Percent full-time, year-round workers	46.2	52.4	42.2	47.7
Median income of full-time, year round workers[3]	$21,156	$17,363	$23,167	$20,749
Females, 15 years and over with income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	48.7	48.3	39.2	39.8
$5,000 to $9,999	26.1	27.7	30.1	26.9
$10,000 to $14,999	14.1	14.4	13.4	17.5
$15,000 to $24,999	8.7	7.9	11.7	12.5
$25,000 or more	2.5	1.7	5.6	3.4
Median income[2]	$5,255	$5,263	$6,792	$6,894
Percent full-time, year-round workers	23.5	29.0	19.6	26.9
Median income of full-time, year round workers[3]	$12,076	$10,380	$14,775	$13,400

[1]Income refers to total income, see appendix E for comparative definitions of total income.
[2]Median income computed from the income distribution shown.
[3]Median Income for immigrants and Canadian populations was computed based on a similar income distribution as shown, for full-time, year-round workers.

Source: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census) and the 1981 census of Canada (Statistics Canada); U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary* (PC80-1-C1).

Table A-20. Income Distribution by Period of Immigration for Male Canadians in the United States and Male Americans in Canada, 1980 and 1981

(Percent distribution)

Income	Canadians in the United States						
			Year of immigration				
	United States total	Total	Before 1960	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1980
Total U.S. dollars	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	22.2	18.3	16.5	20.3	21.9	19.1	25.3
$5,000 to $9,999	19.6	20.4	22.9	15.9	14.4	15.5	15.1
$10,000 to $14,999	17.3	15.8	16.3	16.0	14.6	14.5	12.9
$15,000 to $24,999	25.6	24.1	24.2	26.4	25.1	24.5	18.8
$25,000 to $34,999	9.2	11.1	10.8	11.4	12.1	12.2	12.0
$35,000 to $49,999	3.5	5.6	5.1	5.5	6.3	7.2	8.3
$50,000 and over	2.5	4.8	4.3	4.5	5.6	7.1	7.6
Median[1]	$12,357	$13,599	$13,235	$14,335	$14,657	$15,330	$13,700
	Americans in Canada						
			Year of immigration				
	Canada total	Total	Before 1960	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1981
Total Canadian dollars	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	18.1	19.2	15.7	28.6	25.6	19.4	19.8
$5,000 to $9,999	16.5	20.1	26.2	16.2	12.8	13.6	14.8
$10,000 to $14,999	15.5	13.4	13.8	12.2	12.4	12.7	14.8
$15,000 to $24,999	29.7	22.2	21.8	19.6	19.8	26.0	23.1
$25,000 to $34,999	13.1	13.2	11.4	10.6	16.1	16.8	13.8
$35,000 to $49,999	4.8	7.1	6.1	8.5	8.7	7.6	8.0
$50,000 and over	2.4	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.0	5.7
Median[1]	$14,993	$13,964	$12,871	$12,201	$14,700	$16,606	$15,269

[1]Median income computed from the income distribution shown.

Source: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census) and the 1981 census of Canada (Statistics Canada); U.S. Bureau of the Census. *1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary* (PC80-1-C1).

Table A-21. Income Distribution by Period of Immigration for Female Canadians in the United States and Female Americans in Canada, 1980 and 1981

(Percent distribution)

Income	Canadians in the United States						
	United States total	Canadian-born immigrants	Before 1960	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1980
Total U.S. dollars	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	48.3	48.7	50.2	42.3	44.4	46.7	47.2
$5,000 to $9,999	27.7	26.1	26.1	27.8	25.3	25.2	24.0
$10,000 to $14,999	14.4	14.1	13.1	17.0	17.5	16.4	15.5
$15,000 to $24,999	7.9	8.7	8.1	10.4	10.4	9.3	10.2
$25,000 and over	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.0
Median[1]	$5,263	$5,255	$4,976	$6,283	$5,988	$5,596	$5,518
	Americans in Canada						
	Canada total	U.S.-born immigrants	Before 1960	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1981
Total Canadian dollars	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	39.8	39.2	37.0	44.6	42.0	38.7	44.9
$5,000 to $9,999	26.9	30.1	36.0	22.2	21.2	23.3	22.4
$10,000 to $14,999	17.5	13.4	12.5	15.3	13.2	15.0	14.9
$15,000 to $24,999	12.5	11.7	9.6	12.5	14.9	15.4	13.3
$25,000 and over	3.4	5.6	4.8	5.4	8.7	7.5	4.6
Median[1]	$6,894	$6,792	$6,216	$6,008	$6,584	$6,993	$6,003

[1]Median income computed from the income distribution shown.

Source: Special tabulations from the 1980 census of the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census) and the 1981 census of Canada (Statistics Canada); U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary* (PC80-1-C1).

Table A-22. Population 15 Years and Over in the United States in 1980 with Income in 1979, by Sex, Nativity, Year of Immigration, and Country of Birth Showing Total Income

Year of immigration and country of birth	Males				Females			
	Persons with income		Full-time, year-round workers		Persons with income		Full-time, year-round workers	
	Number	Mean income[1]	Percent	Mean income[1]	Number	Mean income[1]	Percent	Mean income[1]
United States population, 15 years and over	77,297,447	15,124	52.4	20,597	69,889,197	6,928	29.0	11,461
Native U.S. Population	71,928,595	15,185	52.8	20,631	64,917,640	6,932	29.2	11,454
Immigrant population:								
Immigrated before 1970	3,532,409	15,710	44.8	22,486	3,640,903	7,019	24.0	12,281
Immigrated between 1970 and 1980	1,836,443	11,617	48.6	15,784	1,330,654	6,494	33.0	10,099
Europe	260,522	15,967	56.6	20,399	195,644	6,929	33.9	10,725
Greece	29,907	11,696	52.5	14,862	12,960	6,053	32.5	9,321
Italy	40,956	13,137	53.3	15,917	23,359	6,159	32.2	9,409
Portugal	30,776	11,201	56.4	12,963	25,445	6,223	41.2	8,119
United Kingdom	42,260	22,204	63.1	28,171	34,522	7,224	32.0	12,228
Asia	548,945	12,877	45.7	18,525	436,099	7,407	33.4	11,783
China	53,213	10,794	48.4	15,121	43,232	6,270	31.2	10,067
India	64,595	18,436	60.5	22,744	37,733	9,345	35.5	14,717
Korea	56,297	13,722	48.1	18,932	64,133	6,978	33.0	10,833
Philippines	92,065	12,049	51.9	15,546	118,542	9,076	42.1	12,745
Vietnam[2]	59,447	8,039	36.0	13,767	40,688	5,333	27.1	9,647
North and Central America	729,695	9,170	49.4	11,740	479,803	5,528	32.7	8,276
Canada	38,397	20,278	50.7	29,014	34,218	7,410	28.3	13,027
Cuba	55,973	9,591	47.7	13,444	57,178	5,315	30.7	8,764
Dominican Republic	28,268	7,369	47.1	9,546	28,947	4,967	27.0	7,022
Haiti	19,779	8,278	52.8	10,385	17,146	5,890	38.2	8,188
Jamaica	35,346	9,946	48.9	13,327	36,330	6,945	40.8	9,996
Mexico	456,695	8,254	49.7	10,109	210,724	4,900	30.5	7,128
South America	99,011	11,988	49.2	15,549	80,269	6,324	34.0	9,377
Africa	53,607	12,662	41.5	19,955	24,076	6,896	30.3	11,128

[1]Income in 1979 American dollars.
[2]Data shown for Vietnam is for those who immigrated between 1975 and 1980 only.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population, Detailed Population Characteristics, U.S. Summary* (PC80-1-D1-A).

Table A-23. Population 15 Years and Over in Canada in 1981 with Income in 1980, by Sex, Nativity, Year of Immigration, and Country of Birth Showing Total Income

Year of immigration and country of birth	Males				Females			
	Persons with income		Full-time, year-round workers		Persons with income		Full-time, year-round workers	
	Number	Mean income[1]	Percent	Mean income[1]	Number	Mean income[1]	Percent	Mean income[1]
Canadian population, 15 years and over	8,512,700	16,918	47.7	22,647	7,297,230	8,414	26.9	14,316
Native Canadian population	6,847,405	16,577	47.2	22,407	5,872,840	8,322	26.9	14,355
Immigrant population.								
Immigrated before 1970	1,234,510	19,185	49.9	24,616	1,060,410	9,001	25.4	14,867
Immigrated between 1970-1980	430,790	15,841	50.2	20,636	363,975	8,173	32.3	12,528
Europe	163,625	17,819	54.0	22,038	128,765	8,034	31.8	12,285
Greece	10,540	12,916	53.7	15,447	6,250	6,736	31.3	9,778
Italy	13,620	14,697	45.3	18,181	9,410	6,393	28.4	10,486
Portugal	28,435	14,123	46.3	16,373	22,645	7,172	34.6	9,308
United Kingdom	59,300	21,223	60.4	25,684	48,365	8,354	31.6	13,586
Asia	140,295	13,753	45.4	18,893	113,930	8,087	31.2	12,578
China	10,085	13,234	46.7	17,165	9,410	7,808	32.1	11,451
India	32,015	16,656	52.9	21,136	23,390	7,816	28.4	12,779
Korea	5,215	14,816	50.2	18,972	4,920	7,688	31.9	11,863
Philippines	18,140	14,295	51.2	17,748	21,350	10,246	41.6	13,388
Vietnam	15,680	7,468	21.8	15,359	9,910	5,220	18.2	10,304
North and Central America	70,130	15,578	49.8	20,907	75,205	8,431	33.1	13,005
United States	30,405	19,241	52.7	25,824	29,980	9,077	28.2	16,070
Cuba	250	12,995	38.0	27,436	135	5,709	18.5	13,809
Dominican Republic	130	11,858	34.6	14,155	95	6,167	36.8	7,086
Haiti	7,420	10,546	42.9	13,694	7,560	6,862	29.9	10,267
Jamaica	15,535	13,189	49.1	17,234	19,995	8,110	37.7	11,452
Mexico	1,655	12,913	32.0	20,645	1,260	5,326	16.3	10,772
South America	23,880	13,890	49.5	17,405	20,625	7,690	35.7	11,298
Africa	25,600	16,599	53.7	21,457	18,945	8,936	36.3	13,125

[1]Income in 1980 Canadian dollars.

Source: Special tabulations from the 1981 census of Canada (Statistics Canada).

Appendix B. Immigration Laws

Selected List of United States Immigration Statutes (1862–1980)

Year	Name	General provisions
1862	Immigration Act of 1862	Prohibited importation of oriental slave labor.
1875	1875 Immigration Act	Barred entry of prostitutes, alien convicts.
1878	Alien and Sedition Act	Empowered President to deport dangerous aliens. Statute expired June 24, 1900.
1882	Chinese Exclusion Act	Barred Chinese laborers for ten years, amended and extended until 1943.
1882	Immigration Law of 1882	Imposed head tax. Barred entry of lunatics, idiots, convicts and those liable to become public charges.
1885	Alien Contract Labor Law	Barred contract laborers.
1888	First Deportation Law	Deportation of contract laborers authorized.
1891	Immigration Law of 1891	Inadmissible class increased to include those suffering from loathsome or contagious disease, polygamists, paupers, those whose passage was paid by another and aliens convicted of crimes involving moral turpitude.
1903	Immigration Act of 1903	Inadmissible class increased to include epileptics, those insane within 5 years of entry or who had two attacks of insanity, beggars, anarchists, and those who import women for prostitution.
1906	Naturalization Act of 1906	Basic naturalization act in force from 1906 to 1940. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization established.
1907	Immigration Act of 1907	Inadmissible class increased to include imbeciles, feebleminded persons, tubercular aliens, those suffering from physical or mental defects affecting ability to earn a living, those admitting crimes involving moral turpitude, women coming for an immoral purpose, and unaccompanied children under 16.
1917	Immigration Act of 1917	Literacy test prescribed for those over 16. Excludable class additions: Persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority, men entering for immoral purposes, chronic

		alcoholics, stowaways, vagrants, those with one attack of insanity. Barred some excluded Asiatics and Hindus.
1918	Anarchist Act of 1918	Provisions made for exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists and radicals.
1918	Passport Act of 1918	Prevented departure or entry aliens without authorization or documents.
1920	Deportation Act of 1920	Provision made for deportation of those convicted of espionage and certain wartime offenses.
1921	First Quota Law	Annual immigration limited to (350,000) 3% of national origin of aliens in United States in 1910.
1924	National Origins Act (Johnson Bill), Immigration Act of 1924	Reduced annual quotas to 2% of national origin of aliens in United States in 1890 (154,000). Minimum for each nationality - 100. Consular visas abroad required. Aliens ineligible to citizenship excluded. Those entering without visas or overstaying deportable without time limitation.
1940	Alien Registration Act of 1940 (Smith Act)	Required registration and fingerprinting of aliens. Past membership in subversive organizations proscribed. Grounds of deportation increased. Provision made for suspension of deportation on grounds of serious economic detriment.
1940	Nationality Act of 1940	Nationality, naturalization, denaturalization and expatriation laws codified and expanded.
1943		Chinese exclusion laws of 1882 as amended repealed.
1948	Displaced Persons Act	Provision made for entry of 341,000 refugees displaced during World War II.
1950	Internal Security Act of 1950	Increased grounds of exclusion and deportation of subversives, deportation authorized to any country willing to accept an alien except where he would be subject to physical persecution. Annual address reporting required of aliens.
1952	McCarran-Walter Act or Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952	Immigration and nationality statutes codified. National origins provisions retained. Minimum quota for any quota

		area 100. No limitation upon Western Hemisphere immigration. Race eliminated as a complete bar to immigration. Preference system established. Grounds of exclusion and deportation increased. Suspension of deportation requires exceptional and extremely unusual hardship.
1953	Refugee Relief Act of 1953	205,000 visas authorized for World War II refugees.
1965	1965 Amendments to Immigration and Nationality Act	National origin provisions repealed. Annual Eastern Hemisphere ceiling of 170,000 specified with annual per country limitation of 20,000 and colonial limitation of 200. Western Hemisphere limited for first time to annual quota of 120,000 with no country limitation or preference system. New preference system adopted with labor clearance requirement.
1970		Provision made for entry for 90 days for fiances or fiancees of American citizens and for intercompany transferees.
1976	Health Professional Educational Assistance Act of 1976 as Amended on August 1, 1977	Foreign medical graduates excludable unless they pass Parts I & II of National Board of Medical Examiners Examination (VQE) or equivalent examination. Restricts entry of foreign medical graduates as exchange visitors.
1976	The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1976	Extended per country limitation of 20,000, adjustment and preference system to Western Hemisphere natives. Colonial limitation raised to 600.
1978	World-Wide Ceiling Law	Combines Eastern and Western Hemisphere quotas creating a world-wide ceiling. Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy established.
1978	Law Facilitating Immigration and Naturalization of Adopted Children	Authorizes adoption of more than two children. Equalized naturalization requirement for adopted children with those of natural children.

Selected List of Canada's Immigration Policy

Year	Policy
1870	The Immigration Act of 1869 was passed. Under this Act, the Federal Government undertook to maintain offices in England and at other points in the United Kingdom and Europe, and also some places in Canada. The provincial legislatures were to maintain the right to determine their own policy regarding the settlement and colonization of their uncultivated lands and to appoint their own agents in Europe and elsewhere.
1906	The Immigration Act was consolidated.
1910	A new Immigration Act was passed.
1923	The Order in Council passed the following amendments - P.C. 182 restricted admission of immigrants of Asiatic race to bona fide agriculturalists, farm laborers, female domestic servants, and the wife or child under 18 years of any person legally admitted to and resident in Canada, who was in a position to receive and care for his dependents; also requiring each immigrant to possess $250. - P.C. 183 restricted immigration of other races to the same classes as above; except United States citizens and British subjects by reason of birth or naturalization in Great Britain or Ireland, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Australia and the Union of South Africa, and the monetary requirement was omitted.
1927	The Act was again consolidated in the Immigration Act of 1927.
1931	As the effects of the depression increased, the regulations were made more restrictive and remained so until after the end of World War II. - Restricted admission to British Subjects and United States citizens; the wife and unmarried children under 18 or fiance(e), of a legal resident of Canada and "an agriculturalist having sufficient means to farm in Canada".
1949	The Department of Citizenship and Immigration was established by an Act and it became effective January 18, 1950. - Brought citizens of France within the same category as certain British subjects and United States with respect to admission to Canada.
1952	A new Immigration Act was passed.
1956	The passport exemption was withdrawn from all but American citizens, and the immigrant - visa exemption was reduced to those who were citizens of and born in, Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ireland, France, and the United States, and citizens of other countries permanently resident in the United States.
1967	On October 2, 1967, Canada adopted new immigration regulations. There are three main categories of immigrants: A. Independent B. "Sponsored" dependents - husband, wife, fiance or fiancee; generally close relatives. C. "Nominated relative" - apply likewise to close relatives; responsibilities of nominator include willingness and ability to provide care, maintenance for the person, to otherwise assist him in becoming established.

The independent immigrant must obtain 50 out of 100 assessment points based on the system described below. Nominated relatives also are assessed on the basis of education, age, personal assessment, occupational skill, and occupational demand criteria discussed below. The assessment system for potential immigrants is based on:

1. Education and Training: up to 20 assessment points to be awarded on the basis of one year of school per unit.
2. Personal Assessment: up to 15 points on the basis of the immigration officer's judgment of applicant's adaptability, motivation, and initiative.
3. Occupational Demand: up to 15 units if demand for applicant's occupation is strong in Canada.
4. Occupational Skill: up to 10 units for professionals, ranging down to one unit for the unskilled.
5. Age: 10 units for applicants under 35, with one unit deducted for each year over 35.
6. Arranged Employment: 10 units if the candidate had a definite job arranged.
7. Knowledge of French/English: up to 10 units depending on degree of fluency.
8. Relative: up to 5 units if applicant has relative able to help him become established.
9. Employment Opportunities in Area of Destination: up to 5 units when applicant intends to go to area of Canada where there is a strong demand for labor.

1973

A major review of Canada's immigration and population policies was undertaken.

An amnesty was declared for those who entered Canada as visitors prior to November 30, 1972. Such persons were to report to the respective immigration offices and become admitted as landed immigrants on relaxed criteria. They were given until October 15, 1973. Close to 50,000 persons availed themselves of this amnesty, a number well under the estimate of illegal immigrants in Canada.

1974

New Canadian regulations were introduced on February 21 and October 22, 1974. The 1974 regulations which were the responses to increased immigration during 1973 and 1974, represent further amendments to the 1952 Immigration Act. To qualify as an immigrant, anyone who is not entering as a sponsored immigrant must now meet one of three conditions:

a) to have a firm job offer

b) to have an occupation in which there are known to be persistent vacancies in the area of Canada where he/she is going; or

c) receive at least one of a possible ten points for occupational demand.

1976

The new Immigration Act was passed. The Act explicitly affirms, for the first time, the fundamental objectives of Canadian immigration law; family reunion, non-discrimination, concern for refugees and the promotion of Canada's demographic, economic, social and cultural goals. Some highlights of this Act are given below: Section 7 of this Act requires the Minister, after consulting with the provinces and such other persons, organizations and institutions as he deems appropriate to announce annually in Parliament the number of immigrants which the Government proposes to admit during any specified time (new interpreted as the coming year).

Admissible classes are:

(i) Family class: immediate family and dependent children, parents of any sponsored by Canadian citizens;

(ii) Refugees;

(iii) Other applicants consisting of self employed, entrepreneurs, assisted relatives, and others.

A summary of the point system is given below:

Factors	Criteria
1. Education	One point for each year of primary and secondary education successfully completed. Max. points: 12 Applicable to: self-employed, enterpreneurs, assisted relatives and others.
2. Specific Vocational Preparation	To be measured by the amount of formal professional, vocational, apprenticeship, in-plant or on-the-job training necessary for average performance in the occupation under which the applicant is assessed in item 4. Max. points: 8 Applicable to: self-employed, entrepreneurs, assisted relatives and others.
3. Experience	Points awarded for experience in the occupation under which the applicant is assessed in item 4 or, in the case of an entrepreneur, for experience in the occupation that the entrepreneur is qualified for and is prepared to follow in Canada. Max. points: 8 Applicable to: self-employed, enterpreneurs, assisted relatives and others.
4. Occupational Demand	Points awarded on the basis of employment opportunities available in Canada in the occupation that the applicant is qualified for and is prepared to follow in Canada. Max. points: 15 Applicable to: self-employed, assisted relatives and others.
5. Arranged Employment or Designated Occupation	Ten points awarded if the person has arranged employment in Canada that offers reasonable prospects of continuity and meets local conditions of work and wages, providing that employment of that person would not interfere with the job opportunities of Canadian citizens or permanent residents, and the person will likely be able to meet all licensing and regulatory requirements; or the person is qualified for, and is prepared to work in a designated occupation and meets all the conditions mentioned for arranged employment except that concerning Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Max. points: 10 Applicable to: others.
6. Location	Five points awarded to a person who intends to proceed to an area designated as one having a sustained and general need for

	people at various levels in the employment strata and the necessary services to accommodate population growth. Five points subtracted from a person who intends to proceed to an area designated as not having such a need or such services. Max. points: 5 Applicable to: self-employed, entrepreneurs and others.
7. Age	Ten points awarded to a person 18 to 35 years old. For those over 35, one point shall be subtracted from the maximum of ten for every year over 35. Max. points: 10 Applicable to: self-employed, entrepreneurs, assisted relatives and others.
8. Knowledge of English and French	Ten points awarded to a person who reads, writes and speaks both English and French fluently. Five points awarded to a person who reads, writes and speaks English or French fluently. Fewer points awarded to persons with less language knowledge and ability in English or French. Max. points: 10 Applicable to: self-employed, entrepreneurs and others.
9. Personal Suitability	Points awarded on the basis of an interview held to determine the suitability of the person and his/her dependents to become successfully established in Canada, based on the person's adaptability, motivation, initiative, resourcefulness and other similar qualities. Max. points: 10 Applicable to: self-employed, entrepreneurs, assisted relatives and others.
10. Relative	Where a person would be an assisted relative, if a relative in Canada had undertaken to assist him/her, and an immigration officer is satisfied that the relative in Canada is willing to help him/her become established but is not prepared, or is unable, to complete the necessary formal documentation to bring the person to Canada, the person shall be awarded five points. Max. points: 5 Applicable to: self-employed, entrepreneurs and others.

Members of the family class and retirees are not selected according to these criteria; convention refugees are assessed against the factors listed in the first column but do not receive a point rating.

1977	The Immigration Act of 1976 received Royal assent.
1978	The Act and Regulations under the 1976 Immigration Act were proclaimed in force on April 10, 1978.
1979	The level of immigrants was announced at 100,000.
1980	The level of immigrants was announced at 120,000.
1981	For the first time, the number of immigrants to be admitted to Canada has been set for a three-year period.

	It was decided to admit 130,000 to 135,000 immigrants in 1982, 134,000 to 144,000 in 1983, and 130,000 to 145,000 in 1984.
1982	A restriction on selected workers was introduced in response to the employment difficulties resulting from the economic downturn. This restriction specified that selected workers must have arranged employment approved by a Canada Employment Centre to be eligible for admission to Canada. Selected workers are defined as principal applicants destined to the labor force in the independent categories, excluding entrepreneurs, self-employed persons, retirees, and persons who are admitted under special humanitarian measures.
1983	Canada planned to admit 90,000 to 95,000 in 1984, 100,000 to 110,000 in 1985 and 105,000 to 120,000 in 1986.
1985	The Federal Government has determined to admit 105,000 to 115,000 immigrants in 1986; and 115,000 to 125,000 immigrants in 1987. The Government of Canada has revised the selection criteria for independent immigrants. These criteria are given below.

Selection Criteria for Independent Immigrants

	Units of Assessment	
Factor	**Previous**	**Revised**
Education	12 maximum	12 maximum; no change
Specific Vocational Preparation	15 maximum	15 maximum; no change
Experience	8 maximum	8 maximum; no change
Occupation	15 maximum: "0" an automatic processing bar	10 maximum: "0" an automatic processing bar
Arranged Employment	10: 10 unit penalty if not obtained	10: no penalty if not obtained
Location	5 maximum: 5 unit penalty if designated as not in need	eliminated
Age	10 maximum: 10 unit if 18 to 35 years. If over 35, one unit subtracted for each year up to 45	10 maximum: 10 units if 21 to 44 years. 2 units subtracted per year if under 21 or over 44
Knowledge of French and English	10 maximum: 5 unit to a person who reads, writes and speaks English or French fluently; 10 units if fluent in both languages	15 maximum: up to 15 units for fluency in official language(s)
Personal Suitability	10 maximum:	10 maximum: no change
Levels Control	N/A	10 units maximum set at 5 to start
Relative	5	eliminated
Total	100	100
Pass Mark	50	70

Bonus For Assisted Relative Applicants	15-30	10 if accompanied by an undertaking of assistance

CITIZENSHIP

Canadian citizenship is determined by the Canadian Citizenship Act of 1974 as amended and the Canadian Citizenship Regulations. A Canadian citizen is a person who has Canadian citizenship by birth or through a process of naturalization. Dual citizenship is permitted under Canadian law. A citizen of Canada has the following rights: (1) the right to full political participation (only a Canadian citizen may vote and run for political office in federal and some provincial elections); (2) foreign travel and freedom of return (the privilege of travelling outside Canada on a Canadian passport and the right to re-enter Canada); (3) full economic rights (some public service, business and professional positions and some commercial enterprises may be held only by Canadians).

Permanent residents who have been lawfully admitted to Canada and have lived in Canada for three years apply for citizenship. Applicants must be 18 years of age or older; must have lived in Canada for a total time of three years within the four years immediately before an application for citizenship is made; must speak either English or French well enough to make themselves understood in the community; must have some knowledge of the rights and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship and of Canada's political system, geography and history, and must take the Oath of Citizenship.

Appendix C. Concepts and Definitions

This appendix, which provides definitions of the main census variables used in this study, is divided for convenience into two parts. The first covers demographic, social, and income variables, while the second deals with labor force concepts.

Part 1. Definition of Demographic, Social, and Income Concepts

CENSUS OF CANADA—1981

Marital Status

Refers to the conjugal status of a person. Persons classified as "now married" (excluding separated) include those whose husband or wife is living, unless the couple is separated or a divorce has been obtained. Persons living common-law are considered as "now married". Persons reported as separated are those who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together, but have not obtained a divorce. Divorced persons are those who have obtained a legal divorce and who have not remarried. Widowed persons are those who have lost their spouse through death and who have not remarried.

Fertility

Refers to the number of children ever born alive to ever-married women aged 15 years and over. Respondents were instructed to include children who died after birth as well as those residing elsewhere at census time and to exclude adopted and stepchildren. Stillbirths were not to be included.

Citizenship

Refers to the legal citizenship status of the individual. Persons who are citizens of more than one country were instructed to indicate this fact. Canadian citizens were asked to distinguish between Canadian citizenship by birth and Canadian citizenship by naturalization. This distinction is required to identify the immigrant universe. Persons who were born outside Canada and who are Canadian citizens by birth were requested to report "Canadian by birth".

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES—1980

Marital Status

The marital status classification refers to the status of persons at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced, as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as now married persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

Fertility

The data on children ever born were derived from answers to a question which was asked of women 15 years old and over, regardless of marital status. Excluded were still-births, stepchildren, and adopted children. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Citizenship

Information on citizenship was used to classify the population into two major categories: citizens and non-citizens. Citizens are further classified native, as defined above, or as naturalized. It was assumed that all native persons were citizens.

Place of Birth

Refers to specific provinces if born in Canada or to specific countries according to boundaries at the census date if born outside Canada. Respondents born in parts of Canada which were part of the Northwest Territories at the time of their birth, but which have since become provinces of Canada, were to report their place of birth according to present day boundaries. Persons born in Newfoundland and Labrador before the province joined Confederation were to report "Newfoundland". Persons born in the six counties of "Northern Ireland" were to report "United Kingdom", while persons born in the other countries of Ireland were to report "Eire". If the respondent was not sure of the country of birth due to boundary changes, the name of the nearest city or district was to be written in the space provided. Persons born at sea were to report "Born at sea".

Period of Immigration

Refers to groupings of years derived from year of immigration reported by persons who are not Canadian citizens by birth. This is a derived variable based on year of immigration. Persons who immigrated to Canada after they had already established residence here as non-permanent residents were to report the year in which they first received landed immigrant status.

Place of Birth

Information on place of birth was used to classify the population of the United States, into two major categories: Native and Foreign born. The category "Native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category, is a small number of persons who were born at sea or in a foreign country, but have at least one American parent. Persons not classified as "Native" were classified as "Foreign born". When information on place of birth was missing, nativity was assigned on the basis of related information and the answers to the question on country of origin. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth in terms of the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth, rather than in terms of the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital. In this report, the native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State which they were residing at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; and persons born abroad or at sea with at least one American parent. Persons born in a foreign country were asked to report their country of birth according to international boundaries as recognized by the United States government on April 1, 1980. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred during this century, some persons may have reported their country of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference. Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Information on specific country of birth, however, was not allocated. In previous censuses, place of birth data were not allocated.

Period of Immigration

Foreign-born persons were to indicate the period which covered the year they came to stay permanently in the United States.

Highest Level of Schooling

Although this variable is described as "highest level of schooling", implying a hierarchy of educational attainment, there are in fact a number of instances which are not quite hierarchical. For example, the placement of a "trades certificate or diploma" above the "secondary (high) school graduation certificate" is justified on the basis of the fact that this educational qualification is obtained primarily for employment/occupational purposes by persons who were, on the whole, beyond the secondary school age level at the time. The fact remains, however, that a sizeable proportion of this group did not obtain their secondary school graduation certificate. This proportion would, therefore, be strictly speaking "out of line" in the hierarchy. In any event, placing this whole category below the secondary school level would not necessarily resolve the problem, since at least some part of this group are secondary school graduates.

Years of School Completed

The questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as designated under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Persons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark 12 (meaning grade 12)," was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high school graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported. The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in the first question. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No". If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending". The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

Language

Refers to the specific language spoken at home by the respondent at the time of the census. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the respondent was to be reported. Respondents were instructed to report the language spoken at home. If more than one language was spoken, the respondent was instructed to report the language which he/she spoke most frequently. If the respondent lived alone, the language used most frequently in the daily routine was to be reported. Individuals who are deaf were asked to report the oral or written language which they use, and write "Deaf" in the space provided. For infants who have not yet learned how to speak, the language spoken most often within the home was to be reported.

Language

The questions were intended to measure the extent to which languages other than English were currently being spoken and the number of persons who felt that their English ability was limited. These statistics are used to identify geographic areas with large numbers of non-English speakers, areas with a concentration of speakers of a particular non-English language, and areas where large numbers of limited English speakers reside. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's native language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may not have spoken English at home and may not have been as fluent in English as in the non-English language.

Income

Refers to the total money income received during the 1980 calendar year by persons 15 years of age and over. This is a derived variable. Although the respondents were asked a direct question on their total income, excluding family allowances, this was replaced by a derived total income which included an assigned amount for family allowances. Thus, total income is the sum of incomes from the following sources:

- total wages and salaries
- net non-farm self-employment income
- net farm self-employment income
- family allowances
- old age security pension and guaranteed income supplement and benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan
- benefits from unemployment insurance
- other income from government sources
- dividends, interest and other investment income
- retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, and other money income.

Information on money income received in the 1979 calendar year was requested from persons 15 years and over.

Income

"Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; non-farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and non-farm self-employment. The earnings figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc. Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatves living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances; insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Part 2. Definition of Labor Force Concepts

CENSUS OF CANADA—1981

Labor Force Activity

Refers to the labor market activity of the population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who, in the week prior to enumeration (June 3, 1981) were Employed, Unemployed or Not in labor force. The labor force includes all persons classified as Employed or Unemployed.

Employed

The Employed includes those persons who, during the week prior to enumeration: (a) did any work at all; or (b) were absent from their jobs or businesses because of own temporary illness or disability, vacation, labor dispute at their place of work, or were absent for other reasons.

Unemployed

The Unemployed includes those persons who, during the week prior to enumeration: (a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks and were available for work, or (b) had been on lay-off for 26 weeks or less and expected to return to their job; or (c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less * * New Job To Start In Four Weeks Or Less (From Reference Week) Refers to persons who did not work and were not absent or on lay-off from a job during the reference week, but had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less. These persons are considered as unemployed unless there were indications that they were unavailable if (a) they had attended school full-time at any time since last September and had no education other than secondary or elementary schooling or (b) if they had looked for work but said that they could not start work because they were "going to school" or for "other reasons".

Not In The Labor Force

The Not in Labor Force classification refers to those persons, who, in the week prior to enumeration, unwilling or unable to offer or supply their labor services under conditions existing in their labor markets. It includes persons who looked for work during the last four weeks but who were not available to start work in the reference week as well as persons who did not work, have a job, or look for work in the four weeks prior to enumeration.

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES - 1980

Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

Employed

Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work" - those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employee or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work" - those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed

Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and: (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but no work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Not In The Labor Force

Persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (fewer than 15 hours during the reference week).

Weeks Worked in 1980

Refers to the number of weeks in 1980 during which the population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, worked even if for only a few hours. It includes weeks of vacation or sick leave with pay or paid absence on training courses. "Work" excludes housework or other work around the person's home and volunteer work.

Occupation

Refers to the kind of work persons 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, were doing during the reference week, as determined by the reporting of their kind of work and the description of the most important duties in their job. The 1980 Standard Occupational Classification (Catalogue No. 12-565) was used to code the write-in answers.

Industry

Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person (Population 15 years and over, excluding inmates) worked, as indicated by the reporting of the name of the persons's employer (or the persons's own business name if self-employed) and the kind of business, industry or services engaged in by this establishment. The 1970 Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Catalogue No. 12-501) was used to code the write-in response.

Class of Worker

Refers to the classification of employment of persons 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, according to whether a person mainly worked for someone else for wages, salaries, commission or payment in kind, or worked without pay for a relative who is a member of the same household in a "family farm or business", or mainly worked for himself or herself with or without paid help in the job reported. The self-employed persons whose farms or business were incorporated are included in the paid worker category.

Weeks Worked in 1979

The number of weeks during 1979 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included. These data are tabulated for all persons 16 years old and over who worked in 1979, regardless of current labor force status.

Occupation

The kind of work the person was doing at a job or business during the reference week. The write-in responses to questions on occupation were taken together to assign the respondent to one of 503 categories. Census occupation categories are defined in the Classified Index of Industries and Occupations, PHC80-R3.

Industry

The kind of business or industrial activity in which the person was employed during the reference week. If the employer was engaged in more than one activity, the respondent was instructed to describe only the major activity at the place or facility where the person worked. Responses were coded to one of 231 industry categories. Census industry categories are defined in the Classified Index of Industries and Occupations, PHC80-R3.

Class of Worker

Classification of workers according to the type of ownership of employing organization. The determination of class of worker is independent of occupation and industry classifications, but refers to the same job. The classification comprises:

- Private wage and salary workers. Employees of a private company, business or individual who work for wages, salary, commissions, tips, or payment in kind.
- Employee of own corporation. Persons who own all or most of the stock in a privately held corporation (included with the salary workers).
- Government workers. Persons who work for any governmental unit regardless of the activity of the particular agency.
- Self-employed workers. Persons who worked for profit, fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.
- Unpaid family workers. Persons who work without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage. Unpaid family workers who reported working fewer than 15 hours during the reference week were not considered to be "at work" in the determination of the labor force status.

Appendix D. Occupation and Industry Conversion Charts

ADJUSTMENTS TO THE OCCUPATION DATA

The Canadian Occupational Classification[1] and the Classification used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census[2] are structured quite differently. Although both classifications primarily use the kind of work performed as a basis, the weight given to industry as one defining criterion varies extensively. The Canadian classification makes abundant use of industry to qualify the Type of work done. Even at the very broad level, industry is a major component of the basis for grouping occupations. For instance, a typical example of the Canadian Classification can be best illustrated by the Medicine and Health major group. This major group comprises occupations such as medical doctors, dentists, nurses, orderlies, laboratory technicians, physiotherapists, etc. Comparatively, in the American classification, these occupations would be found with the professional speciality occupations (medical doctors, dentists, nurses, physiotherapists), with the technicians and related support occupations (laboratory technicians), and with service occupations (orderlies). The same can be said about supervisors, specialized workers, inspectors, and laborers. The Canadian classification used in the census of the population is based on the Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations[3] (CCDO) and retained the same structure. The CCDO was designed as a placement tool whereby industrial processes are considered an important requirement. These major structural differences necessitated extensive manipulations of the data.

For practical reasons, the U.S. Bureau of the Census Occupations system was established as the base for comparison. Differences[4] were identified by comparing the detailed content at the coding level (some 500 unit groups for each classification). Even though we wanted only to replicate the 11 major categories of the U.S. Classification used in this study, because of the structural differences explained above, the comparison had to be made at the detailed level. In comparing the unit groups forming each of the main categories, a decision was taken on the degree of coincidence of the content. For example, the case of the "dental laboratory technicians" (code 3161 in the Canadian Classification) was examined to determine if it should be grouped under the American category "technicians and related support activities." Dental laboratory technicians includes the following job titles in the Canadian Classification:

3161 Dental laboratory technicians
Caster and moulder, dental ceramics - sci. & prof. equip. ind.
*Ceramist - health & soc. serv. ind.
*Dental laboratory worker - sci. & prof. equip. ind.
*Dental mechanic - any ind.
*Dental plate maker - any ind.
*Dental technician - any ind.
Denture finisher - sci. & prof. equip. ind.
*Orthodontic technician - sci. & prof. equip. ind.
Tooth maker - sci. & prof. equip. ind.

The titles identified with an asterisk were found in the American Classification in group 678 "Dental laboratory and medical appliance technicians," which in turn is part of the category "Precision, production, craft, and repair occupations." Therefore, the decision was made to place "Dental laboratory technicians" in this group. In this case, the concordance of content is relatively good. In some other cases, this type of judgement was arbitrary. Comparison of some 20,000 titles used in the U.S. Classification to the 18,000 Canadian titles was not only unpractical but clearly beyond the means of this project. Decisions were rendered on the basis of two or three titles compared and on "a general feeling of belonging to this category as opposed to that category."

The impact of the adjustments were important and affected all categories involved in the comparison.

[1]Standard Occupational Classification, cat. no. 12-565.
[2]Classification of Industries and Occupations, PHC80-R3.
[3]Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, volume 1 cat. no. MP53-171-1.
[4]Differences due to coding procedures or related to any data editing practices were not examined. It should be noted, however, that the two surveys use similar questions to measure occupation.

U.S. Bureau of the Census Classification of Occupations	1981 Census of Canada Occupational Coding Manual
- Executive, Administrative and Managerial Occupations	. Major Group 11 - Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations
	- 1146 Farm Management Occ. + 5191 Buyers: Wholesale & Retail Trade + 6141 Funeral Directors, Embalmers and Related Occupations + 6160 Supervisors: Apparel and Furnishing Service Occ.
- Professional Specialty Occ.	. Major Group 21 - Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering & Mathematics
	- 2117 Physical Sciences Technologies and Technicians - 2135 Life Sciences Technologists and Technicians - 2163 Draughting Occ. - 2164 Architectural Technologists and Technicians - 2165 Engineering Technologists and Technicians - 2169 Other Occupations in Architecture and Engineering, n.e.c.
	. Major Group 23 - Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields
	- 2353 Technicians in Library, Museum and Archival Sciences
	. Major Group 25 - Occupations in Religion
	. Major Group 27 - Teaching and Related Occupations
	. Major Group 31 - Occupations in Medicine and Health
	- 3132 Orderlies - 3135 Nursing Attendants - 3154 Dispensing Opticians - 3155 Radiological Technologists and Technicians - 3156 Medical Laboratory Technologists & Technicians - 3158 Dental Hygienists and Dental Assistants - 3161 Dental Laboratory Technicians - 3162 Respiratory Technicians
	. Major Group 33 - Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations
	- 3360 Supervisors: Occupations in Sports and Recreation - 3375 Attendants, Sports & Recreation - 3379 Occupations in Sports and Recreation, n.e.c.

- Technicians and Related Support Occupations	. Composed of the following unit groups:
	+ 2117 Physical Sciences Technologists and Technicians
	+ 2135 Life Sciences Technologists and Technicians
	+ 2163 Draughting Occ.
	+ 2164 Architecture Technologists and Technicians
	+ 2165 Engineering Technologists and Technicians
	+ 2169 Other Occupations in Architecture & Engineering, n.e.c.
	+ 2353 Technicians in Library, Museum and Archival Sciences
	+ 3135 Nursing Attendants
	+ 3155 Radiological Technologies and Technicians
	+ 3156 Medical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians
	+ 3158 Dental Hygientists and Dental Assistants
	+ 3162 Respiratory Technicians
	+ 8176 Inspecting, Testing, Grading and Sampling Occ.: Chemicals, Petroleum, Rubber, Plastic & Related Materials Processing
	+ 9110 Foremen/women: Air Transport Operating Occ.
	+ 9113 Air Transport Operating Occ.
	+ 9119 Air Transport Operating Occ., n.e.c.
	+ 9551 Radio and Television Broadcasting Equipment Operators
	+ 9553 Telegraph Operators
	+ 9555 Sound and Video Recording and Reproduction Equipment Operators
	+ 9559 Other Electronic and Related Communications Equipment Operating Occ., n.e.c.
- Sales Occupations	. Major Group 51 - Sales Occupations
	- 5191 Buyers: Wholesale and Retail Trade
	- 5193 Route Drivers
- Service Occupations	. Major Group 61 - Service Occupations
	- 6141 Funeral Directors, Embalmers and Related Occ.
	- 6160 Supervisors: Apparel and Furnishings Service Occ.
	- 6162 Laundering and Dry Cleaning Occupations
	- 6165 Pressing Occupations
	- 6169 Apparel and Furnishings Service Occ., n.e.c.
	+ 7511 Forestry Conservation Occ.
	+ 3132 Orderlies
	+ 3360 Supervisors: Occupations in Sports & Recreation
	+ 3375 Attendants: Sports & Recreation
	+ 3379 Occupations in Sports and Recreation, n.e.c.
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	. Major Group 71 - Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Occ.
	+ 1146 Farm Management Occupations
	. Major Group 73 - Fishing, Trapping and Related Occupations
	. Major Group 75 - Forestry & Logging Occ.
	- 7511 Forestry Conservation Occ.

- Precision, Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations

. Major Group 77 - Mining and Quarrying including Oil and Gas Field Occ.

- 7717 Mining and Quarrying: Cutting, Handling & Loading Occ.
- 7718 Occupations in Laboring and Other Elemental Work: Mining and Quarrying including Oil and Gas Fields
- 7719 Mining and Quarrying including Oil and Gas Field Occ., n.e.c.
+ 8110 Foremen/women: Mineral Ore Treating Occupations
+ 8130 Foremen/women: Metal Processing & Related Occ.
+ 8150 Foremen/women: Clay, Glass and Stone Processing, Forming and Related Occ.
+ 8155 Forming Occ.: Clay, Glass & Stone
+ 8160 Foremen/women: Chemicals, Petroleum, Rubber, Plastic and Related Material Processing Occupations
+ 8210 Foremen/women: Food, Beverage and Related Processing Occ.
+ 8213 Baking, Confectionery Making and Related Occ.
+ 8215 Slaughtering and Meat Cutting, Canning, Curing and Packing Occ.
+ 8217 Fish Canning, Curing and Packing Occ.
+ 8230 Foremen/women: Wood Processing Occupations, Except Pulp & Papermaking
+ 8250 Foremen/women: Pulp and Papermaking & Related Occ.
+ 8260 Foremen/women: Textile Processing Occ.
+ 8290 Foremen/women: Other Processing Occ.
+ 8310 Foremen/women: Metal Machining Occ.
+ 8311 Tool and Die Making Occ.
+ 8313 Machinist & Machine Tool Setting-up Occ.
+ 8330 Foremen/women: Metal Shaping and Forming Occ., Except Machining
+ 8333 Sheet Metal Workers
+ 8337 Boilermakers, Platers and Structural Metal Workers
+ 8350 Foremen/women: Wood Machining Occ.
+ 8351 Wood Pattern Making Occ.
+ 8370 Foremen/women: Clay, Glass, Stone & Related Materials Machining Occ.
+ 8390 Foremen/women: Other Machining & Related Occ.
+ 8391 Engravers, Etchers and Related Occ., n.e.c.
+ 8395 Patternmakers & Mould Makers, n.e.c.

. Minor Group 851/852 - Fabricating and Assembling Occ.: Metal Products, n.e.c.

- 8511 Engine & Related Equipment Fabricating and Assembling Occupations, n.e.c.
- 8526 Inspecting, Testing, Grading and Sampling Occupations: Fabricating and Assembling Metal Products, n.e.c.

- 8528 Occupations in Laboring and Other Elemental Work: Fabricating and Assembling Metal Products, n.e.c.
- 8529 Other Fabricating and Assembling Occupations: Metal Products, n.e.c.

. Minor Group 853 - Fabricating, Assembling, Installing and Repairing Occ.: Electrical, Electronic and Related Equipment

- 8536 Inspecting, Testing, Grading and Sampling Occ.: Fabricating, Assembling, Installing and Repairing Electrical, Electronic and Related Equipment
- 8538 Occupations in Laboring and Other Elemental Work: Fabricating, Assembling, Installing and Repairing Electrical, Electronic and Related Equipment
- 8539 Fabricating, Assembling, Installing and Repairing: Electrical, Electronic and Related Equipment
+ 8540 Foremen/women: Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occ.: Wood Products
+ 8541 Cabinet & Wood Furniture Makers

. Minor Group 855/856 - Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occ.: Textile, Fur and Leather Products

- 8563 Sewing Machine Operators, Textile and Similar Materials
- 8566 Inspecting, Testing, Grading and Sampling Occupations: Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Textile, Fur and Leather Products
- 8568 Occupations in Laboring and Other Elemental Work: Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Textile, Fur and Leather Products
- 8569 Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations: Textile, Fur and Leather Products, n.e.c.
+ 8570 Foremen/women: Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations: Rubber, Plastic and Related Products

. Minor Group 858 - Mechanics and Repairers, n.e.c.

. Minor Group 859 - Other Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations

- 8593 Paper Product Fabricating and Assembling Occ.
- 8598 Occupations in Laboring and Other Elemental Work: Other Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing
- 8599 Other Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations, n.e.c.
+ 8710 Foremen/women: Excavating, Grading, Paving & Related Occ.
+ 8713 Paving, Surfacing & Related Occ.

. Minor Group 873 - Electrical Power, Lighting and Wire Communications Equipment Erecting, Installing and Repairing Occupations

	. Minor Group 878/879 - Other Construction Trades Occ.
	- 8798 Occupations in Laboring and Other Elemental Work: Other Construction Trades
	+ 9510 Foremen/women: Printing and Related Occupations
	+ 9517 Bookbinding & Related Occ.
	. Minor Group 953 - Stationary Engine and Utilities Equipment Operating and Related Occupations
	+ 9550 Foremen/women: Electronic and Related Communications
	+ 9590 Foremen/women: Other Crafts and Equipment Operating Occ., n.e.c.
	+ 9599 Other Crafts and Equipment Operating Occ., n.e.c.
	+ 9910 Supervisors and Foremen/women, n.e.c.
	+ 3154 Dispensing Opticians
	+ 3161 Dental Laboratory Technicians
- Machine Operators, Assemblers and Inspectors	. Minor Group 616 - Apparel and Furnishings Service Occupations
	- 6160 Supervisors: Apparel and Furnishings Service Occ.
	+ 7717 Mining and Quarrying: Cutting, Handling and Loading Occ.
	+ 7718 Occupations in Laboring and Other Elemental Work: Mining and Quarrying including Oil and Gas Fields
	+ 7719 Mining and Quarrying including Oil & Gas Field Occ., n.e.c.
	. Minor Group 811 - Mineral Ore Treating Occ.
	+ 8110 Foremen/women: Mineral Ore Treating Occupations
	. Minor Group 813/814 - Metal Processing and Related Occupations
	- 8130 Foremen/women: Metal Processing and Related Occupations
	. Minor Group 815 - Clay, Glass and Stone Processing, Forming and Related Occupations
	- 8150 Foremen/women: Clay, Glass, and Stone Processing, Forming and Related Occ.
	- 8155 Forming Occ.: Clay, Glass & Stone
	. Minor Group 816/817 - Chemicals, Petroleum, Rubber, Plastic and Related Materials Processing Occ.
	- 8160 Foremen/women: Chemicals, Petroleum, Rubber, Plastic and Related Materials Processing Occupations
	- 8176 Inspecting, Testing, Grading and Sampling
	- 8178 Occupations in laboring and Other Elemental Work: Chemicals, Petroleum, Rubber, Plastic and Related Materials Processing

. Minor Group 821/822 - Food, Beverage and Related Processing Occ.
- 8210 Foreman/women: Food, Beverage and Related Processing Occ.
- 8213 Baking, Confectionary Making and Related Occ.
- 8215 Slaughtering and Meat Cutting, Canning, Curing & Packing Occ.
- 8217 Fish Canning, Curing and Packing Occ.
- 8228 Occupations in Laboring and Other Elemental Work: Food and Beverage and Related Processing

. Minor Group 823 - Wood Processing Occ., Except Pulp and Papermaking

- 8230 Foremen/women: Wood Processing Occ., Except Pulp & Papermaking

. Minor Group 825 - Pulp and Papermaking and Related Occupations

- 8250 Foremen/women: Pulp and Papermaking and Related Occ.

. Minor Group 826/827 - Textile Processing Occ.

- 8260 Foremen/women: Textile Processing Occupations
- 8278 Occupations in Laboring and Other Elemental Work: Textile Processing

. Minor Group 829 - Other Processing Occ.

- 8290 Foremen/women: Other Processing Occ.

. Minor Group 831 - Metal Machining Occ.

- 8310 Foremen/women: Metal Machining Occupations
- 8311 Tool and Die Making Occ.
- 8313 Machinist and Machine Tool Setting-up Occ.

. Minor Group 833 - Metal Shaping and Forming Occ., Except Machining

- 8330 Foremen/women: Metal Shaping and Forming Occ., Except Machining
- 8333 Sheet Metal Workers
- 8337 Boilermakers, Platers and Structural Metal Workers

. Minor Group 835 - Wood Machining Occ.

- 8350 Foremen/women: Wood Machining Occ.
- 8351 Wood Patternmaking Occ.

. Minor Group 837 - Clay, Glass, Stone and Related Materials Machining Occ.

- 8370 Foremen/women: Clay, Glass, Stone & Related Materials Machining Occ.
+ 8393 Filing, Grinding, Buffing, Cleaning and Polishing Occ., n.e.c.

+ 8396 Inspecting, Testing, Grading and Sampling
+ 8399 Other Machining and Related Occupations, n.e.c.
+ 8511 Engine and Related Equipment Fabricating & Assembling Occ., n.e.c.
+ 8526 Inspecting, Testing, Grading and Sampling Occ.: Fabricating & Assembling Metal Products, n.e.c.
+ 8529 Other Fabricating and Assembling Occ.: Metal Products, n.e.c.
+ 8536 Inspecting, Testing, Grading and Sampling Occ.: Fabricating, Assembling, Installing and Repairing Electrical, Electronic and Related Equipment
+ 8546 Inspecting, Testing, Grading and Sampling Occ.: Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Wood Products
+ 8549 Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occ.: Wood Products, n.e.c.
+ 8563 Sewing Machine Operators, Textile and Similar Materials
+ 8566 Inspecting, Testing, Grading and Sampling Occ.: Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Textile, Fur and Leather Products
+ 8569 Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occ.: Textile, Fur and Leather Products, n.e.c.

. Minor Group 857 - Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occ.: Rubber, Plastic and Related Products

- 8570 Foremen/women: Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occ.: Rubber, Plastic and Related Products
- 8578 Occupations in Laboring and Other Elemental Work: Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Rubber, Plastic and Related Products, n.e.c.
- 8579 Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occ.: Rubber Plastic and Related Products
+ 8593 Paper Products Fabricating and Assembling Occ.
+ 8598 Occupations in Laboring and Other Elemental Work: Other Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing
+ 8599 Other Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occ., n.e.c.
+ 8711 Excavating, Grading & Related Occ.
+ 8798 Occupations in Laboring and Other Elemental Work: Other Construction Trades

. Minor Group 951 - Printing & Related Occ.

- 9510 Foremen/women: Printing and Related Occ.
- 9517 Bookbinding and Related Occ.
- 9518 Occupations in Laboring and Other Elemental Work: Printing and Related Occ., n.e.c.
+ 9557 Motion Picture Projectionists
+ 9591 Photographic Processing Occ.
+ 9916 Inspecting, Testing, Grading and Sampling Occ., n.e.c.

- Transportation and Material Moving Occupations

+ 5193 Route Drivers
+ 9111 Air pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers

. Minor Group 913 - Railway Transport Operating Occupations

. Minor Group 915 - Water Transport Operating Occupations

. Minor Group 917 - Motor Transport Operating Occupations

. Minor Group 919 - Other Transport Equipment Operating Occupations
+ 9310 Foremen/women: Material Handling and Related Occ., n.e.c.
+ 9311 Hoisting Occupations, n.e.c.
+ 9315 Materials Handling Equipment Operators, n.e.c.

- Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers and Laborers

+ 8178 Occupations in Laboring and Other Elemental Work: Chemicals, Petroleum, Rubber, Plastic and Related Materials Processing
+ 8228 Occupations in Laboring and Other Elemental Work: Food, Beverage and Related Process ing
+ 8278 Occupations in Laboring and Other Elemental Work: Textile Processing
+ 8528 Occupations in Laboring and Other Elemental Work: Fabricating and Assembling Metal Products, n.e.c.
+ 8538 Occupations in Laboring and Other Elementary Work: Fabricating, Assembling, Installing & Repairing Electrical, Electronic and Related Equipment
+ 8539 Fabricating, Assembling, Installing and Repairing Occ.: Electrical, Electronic and Related Equipment, n.e.c.
+ 8548 Occupations in Laboring and Other Elemental Work: Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Wood Products
+ 8568 Occupations in Laboring and Other Elemental Work: Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Textile, Fur and Leather Products
+ 8578 Occupations in Laboring and Other Elemental Work: Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Rubber, Plastic and Related Products
+ 8579 Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occ.: Rubber, Plastic and Related Products, n.e.c.

. Minor Group 871 - Excavating, Grading, Paving and Related Occupations

-8710 Foremen/women: Excavating, Grading, Paving & Related Occ.
- 8711 Excavating, Grading & Related Occ.
- 8713 Paving, Surfacing & Related Occ.

. Minor Group 931 - Material Handling and Related Occupations, n.e.c.

- 9310 Foremen/women: Material Handling & Related Occ., n.e.c.
- 9311 Hoisting Occ., n.e.c.
- 9315 Material Handling Equipment Operators, n.e.c.
+ 9518 Occupations in Laboring and Other Elemental Work: Printing and Related Activities
+ 9918 Occupations in Laboring and Other Elemental Work, n.e.c.
+ 9919 Other Occupations, n.e.c.

ADJUSTMENTS TO THE INDUSTRY

As for occupation, the industry data were adjusted to improve comparability. The U.S. Classification was used as a base for the comparison. The 1970 Canadian Standard Industrial Classification[5] (SIC) and the U.S. Industry Classification[6] are very similar and required only a few adjustments as may be seen in the following conversion chart. Content of the industrial categories were compared at the detailed level using the same approach as for occupation.

U.S. Industrial Classification	Canadian Industrial Classification
- Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	. Division 1 - Agriculture . Division 2 - Forestry . Division 3 - Hunting and Trapping
- Mining	. Division 4 - Mines (including Milling), Quarries and Oil Wells
- Construction	. Division 6 - Construction Industry
- Manufacturing	. Division 5 - Manufacturing Ind.
Non Durable Goods	Major Group 1 - Food & Beverage Ind. Major Group 2 - Tobacco Products Ind. Major Group 3 - Rubber and Plastics Products Ind. Major Group 4 - Leather Ind. Major Group 5 - Textile Ind. Major Group 6 - Knitting Mills Major Group 7 - Clothing Ind. Major Group 10 - Paper and Allied Ind. Major Group 11 - Printing, Publishing and Allied Ind. Major Group 18 - Petroleum and Coal Products Ind. Major Group 19 - Chemical and Chemical Products Ind.
Durable Goods	. Division 5 - Manufacturing Ind. Major Group 8 - Wood Ind. Major Group 9 - Furniture and Fixture Ind. Major Group 12 - Primary Metal Ind. Major Group 13 - Metal Fabricating Ind. (Exc. Machinery and Transp. Equip. Ind.) Major Group 14 - Machinery Ind. (Exc. Electrical Machinery) Major Group 15 - Transportation Equipment Ind. Major Group 16 - Electrical Products Ind. Major Group 17 - Non-Metallic Mineral Products Ind. Major Group 20 - Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
- Transportation, Communications and Other Public Utilities	. Division 7 - Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities
- Wholesale and Retail Trade	. Division 8 - Trade
- Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	. Division 9 - Finance, Insurance and Real Estate
- Business and Repair Services	. Division 10 - Community, Business and Personal Service Ind. Major Group 5 - Services to Business Management excluding the following classes: 861 - Offices of Accountants 863 - Offices of Architects 864 - Engineering and Scientific Services 866 - Offices of Lawyers and Notaries Major Group 8 - Miscellaneous Services excluding the following class: 891 - Labor Organizations and Trade Associations

[5]1970 Standard Industrial Classification Manual, cat. no. CS12-501.
[6]Classified Index of Industries and Occupations, cat. no.

- Entertainment and Recreation Services	. Division 10 - Community, Business and Personal Service Ind. Major Group 4 - Amusement & Recreation Services
- Professional and Related Services	. Division 10 - Community, Business and Personal Service Ind. Major Group 1 - Education and Related Services Major Group 2 - Health and Welfare Services Major Group 3 - Religious Organizations Plus the following classes: 861 - Offices of Accountants 863 - Offices of Architects 864 - Engineering and Scientific Services 866 - Offices of Lawyers and Notaries 891 - Labor Organizations and Trade
- Public Administration	. Division 11 - Public Administration and Defense*

* Members of the armed forces are excluded.

Please fill out this official Census Form and mail it back on Census Day, Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification, please write the correct apartment number or location here:

D0	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U S Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons)
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL, llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

U S Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Form D-2

Form Approved
O M B No 41 S78006

Please continue →

How to fill out your Census Form

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover.

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this ●

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly.

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form.

Answer the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope; no stamp is needed.

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1

List in Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital
- Relatives living here
- Lodgers or boarders living here
- Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

Do Not List in Question 1

- Any person away from here in the Armed Forces
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere

1. What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box ☐.

Then please
- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only, and
- enter the address of your usual home on page 20.

Please continue →

Page 2

→ ALSO ANSWER

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → *Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.*	PERSON in column 1 Last name First name — Middle initial	PERSON in column 2 Last name First name — Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? *Fill one circle.* *If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.*		*START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.*	If relative of person in column 1: ○ Husband/wife ○ Father/mother ○ Son/daughter ○ Other relative → ○ Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: ○ Roomer, boarder ○ Other nonrelative → ○ Partner, roommate ○ Paid employee
3. Sex *Fill one circle.*		○ Male ■ ○ Female	○ Male ■ ○ Female
4. Is this person — *Fill one circle.*		○ White ○ Asian Indian ○ Black or Negro ○ Hawaiian ○ Japanese ○ Guamanian ○ Chinese ○ Samoan ○ Filipino ○ Eskimo ○ Korean ○ Aleut ○ Vietnamese ○ Other — *Specify* → ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* →	○ White ○ Asian Indian ○ Black or Negro ○ Hawaiian ○ Japanese ○ Guamanian ○ Chinese ○ Samoan ○ Filipino ○ Eskimo ○ Korean ○ Aleut ○ Vietnamese ○ Other — *Specify* → ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* →
5. Age, and month and year of birth *a. Print age at last birthday.* *b. Print month and fill one circle.* *c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.*		a. Age at last birthday c. Year of birth: 1 1 8 ● 8 ○ 9 ○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ b. Month of birth ○ Jan.—Mar. ○ Apr.—June ○ July—Sept. ○ Oct.—Dec.	a. Age at last birthday c. Year of birth: 1 1 8 ● 8 ○ 9 ○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ b. Month of birth ○ Jan.—Mar. ○ Apr.—June ○ July—Sept. ○ Oct.—Dec.
6. Marital status *Fill one circle.*		○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? *Fill one circle.*		○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ■ ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ■ ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? *Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.*		○ No, has not attended since February 1 ○ Yes, public school, public college ○ Yes, private, church-related ○ Yes, private, not church-related	○ No, has not attended since February 1 ○ Yes, public school, public college ○ Yes, private, church-related ○ Yes, private, not church-related
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? *Fill one circle.* *If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."*		**Highest grade attended:** ○ Nursery school ○ Kindergarten Elementary through high school *(grade or year)* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 College *(academic year)* ■ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more ○ Never attended school — *Skip question 10*	**Highest grade attended:** ○ Nursery school ○ Kindergarten Elementary through high school *(grade or year)* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 College *(academic year)* ■ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more ○ Never attended school — *Skip question 10*
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? *Fill one circle.*		○ Now attending this grade *(or year)* ○ Finished this grade *(or year)* ○ Did not finish this grade *(or year)*	○ Now attending this grade *(or year)* ○ Finished this grade *(or year)* ○ Did not finish this grade *(or year)*
		CENSUS USE ONLY — A. ○ I ○ N ○○	CENSUS USE ONLY — A. ○ I ○ N ○○

THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3 → *ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3*

PERSON in column 3	**PERSON in column 4**	**PERSON in column 5**	**PERSON in column 6**
Last name	Last name	Last name	Last name
First name — Middle initial	First name — Middle initial	First name — Middle initial	First name — Middle initial
If relative of person in column 1: Husband/wife; Son/daughter; Brother/sister; Father/mother; Other relative	If relative of person in column 1: Husband/wife; Son/daughter; Brother/sister; Father/mother; Other relative	If relative of person in column 1: Husband/wife; Son/daughter; Brother/sister; Father/mother; Other relative	If relative of person in column 1: Husband/wife; Son/daughter; Brother/sister; Father/mother; Other relative
If not related to person in column 1: Roomer, boarder; Partner, roommate; Paid employee; Other nonrelative	If not related to person in column 1: Roomer, boarder; Partner, roommate; Paid employee; Other nonrelative	If not related to person in column 1: Roomer, boarder; Partner, roommate; Paid employee; Other nonrelative	If not related to person in column 1: Roomer, boarder; Partner, roommate; Paid employee; Other nonrelative
Male ■ Female	Male ■ Female	Male ■ Female	Male ■ Female
White; Black or Negro; Japanese; Chinese; Filipino; Korean; Vietnamese; Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* ←; Asian Indian; Hawaiian; Guamanian; Samoan; Eskimo; Aleut; Other — *Specify*	White; Black or Negro; Japanese; Chinese; Filipino; Korean; Vietnamese; Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* ←; Asian Indian; Hawaiian; Guamanian; Samoan; Eskimo; Aleut; Other — *Specify*	White; Black or Negro; Japanese; Chinese; Filipino; Korean; Vietnamese; Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* ←; Asian Indian; Hawaiian; Guamanian; Samoan; Eskimo; Aleut; Other — *Specify*	White; Black or Negro; Japanese; Chinese; Filipino; Korean; Vietnamese; Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* ←; Asian Indian; Hawaiian; Guamanian; Samoan; Eskimo; Aleut; Other — *Specify*
a. **Age at last birthday** ■ c. **Year of birth** 1 9 ■ ■	a. **Age at last birthday** ■ c. **Year of birth** 1 9 ■ ■	a. **Age at last birthday** ■ c. **Year of birth** 1 9 ■ ■	a. **Age at last birthday** ■ c. **Year of birth** 1 9 ■ ■
b. **Month of birth** ■ Jan.—Mar.; Apr.—June; July—Sept.; Oct.—Dec.	b. **Month of birth** ■ Jan.—Mar.; Apr.—June; July—Sept.; Oct.—Dec.	b. **Month of birth** ■ Jan.—Mar.; Apr.—June; July—Sept.; Oct.—Dec.	b. **Month of birth** ■ Jan.—Mar.; Apr.—June; July—Sept.; Oct.—Dec.
Now married; Widowed; Divorced; Separated; Never married	Now married; Widowed; Divorced; Separated; Never married	Now married; Widowed; Divorced; Separated; Never married	Now married; Widowed; Divorced; Separated; Never married
No (not Spanish/Hispanic); Yes, Mexican, Mexican Amer., Chicano; Yes, Puerto Rican; Yes, Cuban; Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	No (not Spanish/Hispanic); Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano; Yes, Puerto Rican; Yes, Cuban; Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	No (not Spanish/Hispanic); Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano; Yes, Puerto Rican; Yes, Cuban; Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	No (not Spanish/Hispanic); Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano; Yes, Puerto Rican; Yes, Cuban; Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic
No, has not attended since February 1; Yes, public school, public college; Yes, private, church related; Yes, private, not church related	No, has not attended since February 1; Yes, public school, public college; Yes, private, church related; Yes, private, not church related	No, has not attended since February 1; Yes, public school, public college; Yes, private, church related; Yes, private, not church related	No, has not attended since February 1; Yes, public school, public college; Yes, private, church related; Yes, private, not church related
Highest grade attended: Nursery school; Kindergarten; Elementary through high school *(grade or year)* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12; College *(academic year)* ■ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more; Never attended school — *Skip question 10*	**Highest grade attended:** Nursery school; Kindergarten; Elementary through high school *(grade or year)* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12; College *(academic year)* ■ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more; Never attended school — *Skip question 10*	**Highest grade attended:** Nursery school; Kindergarten; Elementary through high school *(grade or year)* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12; College *(academic year)* ■ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more; Never attended school — *Skip question 10*	**Highest grade attended:** Nursery school; Kindergarten; Elementary through high school *(grade or year)* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12; College *(academic year)* ■ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more; Never attended school — *Skip question 10*
Now attending this grade *(or year)*; Finished this grade *(or year)*; Did not finish this grade *(or year)*	Now attending this grade *(or year)*; Finished this grade *(or year)*; Did not finish this grade *(or year)*	Now attending this grade *(or year)*; Finished this grade *(or year)*; Did not finish this grade *(or year)*	Now attending this grade *(or year)*; Finished this grade *(or year)*; Did not finish this grade *(or year)*
CENSUS USE ONLY A. I N	CENSUS USE ONLY A. I N	CENSUS USE ONLY A. I N	CENSUS USE ONLY A. I N

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

PERSON in column 7

Last name

First name — Middle initial

If relative of person in column 1:
Husband/wife — Father/mother
Son/daughter — Other relative
Brother/sister

If not related to person in column 1:
Roomer, boarder — Other nonrelative
Partner, roommate
Paid employee

Male — Female

White — Asian Indian
Black or Negro — Hawaiian
Japanese — Guamanian
Chinese — Samoan
Filipino — Eskimo
Korean — Aleut
Vietnamese — Other — Specify
Indian (Amer.) — Print tribe →

a. Age at last birthday

c. Year of birth: ? 1 9 8 9

b. Month of birth
Jan.—Mar.
Apr.—June
July—Sept.
Oct.—Dec.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Now married — Separated
Widowed — Never married
Divorced

No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano
Yes, Puerto Rican
Yes, Cuban
Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

No, has not attended since February 1
Yes, public school, public college
Yes, private, church-related
Yes, private, not church-related

Highest grade attended:
Nursery school — Kindergarten
Elementary through high school *(grade or year)*: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
College *(academic year)*: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more
Never attended school - *Skip question 10*

Now attending this grade *(or year)*
Finished this grade *(or year)*
Did not finish this grade *(or year)*

CENSUS USE ONLY — A. — I — N

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — *for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?*

Yes — *On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.*
No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — *for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?*

Yes — *On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.*
No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

Yes — *On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.*
No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

One
2 apartments or living quarters
3 apartments or living quarters
4 apartments or living quarters
5 apartments or living quarters
6 apartments or living quarters
7 apartments or living quarters
8 apartments or living quarters
9 apartments or living quarters
10 or more apartments or living quarters
This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

Yes, for this household only
Yes, but also used by another household
No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?
Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

1 room — 4 rooms — 7 rooms
2 rooms — 5 rooms — 8 rooms
3 rooms — 6 rooms — 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
Rented for cash rent?
Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

No
Yes, a condominium

H10. *If this is a one-family house* —

a. **Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?**
Yes — No

b. **Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?**
Yes — No

H11. *If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying* —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —
- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

Less than $10,000	$50,000 to $54,999
$10,000 to $14,999	$55,000 to $59,999
$15,000 to $17,499	$60,000 to $64,999
$17,500 to $19,999	$65,000 to $69,999
$20,000 to $22,499	$70,000 to $74,999
$22,500 to $24,999	$75,000 to $79,999
$25,000 to $27,499	$80,000 to $89,999
$27,500 to $29,999	$90,000 to $99,999
$30,000 to $34,999	$100,000 to $124,999
$35,000 to $39,999	$125,000 to $149,999
$40,000 to $44,999	$150,000 to $199,999
$45,000 to $49,999	$200,000 or more

H12. *If you pay rent for your living quarters* —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

Less than $50	$160 to $169
$50 to $59	$170 to $179
$60 to $69	$180 to $189
$70 to $79	$190 to $199
$80 to $89	$200 to $224
$90 to $99	$225 to $249
$100 to $109	$250 to $274
$110 to $119	$275 to $299
$120 to $129	$300 to $349
$130 to $139	$350 to $399
$140 to $149	$400 to $499
$150 to $159	$500 or more

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A4. Block number

A6. Serial number

B. Type of unit or quarters
Occupied
First form
Continuation
Vacant
Regular
Usual home elsewhere
Group quarters
First form
Continuation

For vacant units
C1. Is this unit for —
Year-round use
Seasonal/Mig. — *Skip C2, C3, and D.*
C2. Vacancy status
For rent
For sale only
Rented or sold, not occupied
Held for occasional use
Other vacant
C3. Is this unit boarded up?
Yes — No

D. Months vacant
Less than 1 month
1 up to 2 months
2 up to 6 months
6 up to 12 months
1 year up to 2 years
2 or more years

E. Indicators
1 Mail return
2 Pop./F

F. Total persons

Page 4

ALSO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

H13. Which best describes this building?
Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- A mobile home or trailer
- A one-family house detached from any other house
- A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- A building for 2 families
- A building for 3 or 4 families
- A building for 5 to 9 families
- A building for 10 to 19 families
- A building for 20 to 49 families
- A building for 50 or more families
- A boat, tent, van, etc.

H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building?
Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.

- 1 to 3 — *Skip to H15*
- 4 to 6
- 7 to 12
- 13 or more stories

b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?

- Yes
- No

H15a. Is this building —

- On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — *Skip to H16*
- On a place of 1 to 9 acres?
- On a place of 10 or more acres?

b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —

- Less than $50 (or None)
- $50 to $249
- $250 to $599
- $600 to $999
- $1,000 to $2,499
- $2,500 or more

H16. Do you get water from —

- A public system *(city water department, etc.)* or private company?
- An individual drilled well?
- An individual dug well?
- Some other source *(a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)*?

H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- Yes, connected to public sewer
- No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- No, use other means

H18. About when was this building originally built? *Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.*

- 1979 or 1980
- 1975 to 1978
- 1970 to 1974
- 1960 to 1969
- 1950 to 1959
- 1940 to 1949
- 1939 or earlier

H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?

- 1979 or 1980
- 1975 to 1978
- 1970 to 1974
- 1960 to 1969
- 1950 to 1959
- 1949 or earlier
- Always lived here

H20. How are your living quarters heated?
Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.

- Steam or hot water system
- Central warm air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms *(Do not count electric heat pumps here.)*
- Electric heat pump
- Other built-in electric units *(permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard)*
- Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
- Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene
- Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene *(not portable)*
- Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind
- No heating equipment

H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?

- Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- Electricity
- Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- Coal or coke
- Wood
- Other fuel
- No fuel used

b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?

- Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- Electricity
- Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- Coal or coke
- Wood
- Other fuel
- No fuel used

c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?

- Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- Electricity
- Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- Coal or coke
- Wood
- Other fuel
- No fuel used

H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?

a. Electricity
$ ____.00 OR — Average monthly cost
- Included in rent or no charge
- Electricity not used

b. Gas
$ ____.00 OR — Average monthly cost
- Included in rent or no charge
- Gas not used

c. Water
$ ____.00 OR — Yearly cost
- Included in rent or no charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
$ ____.00 OR — Yearly cost
- Included in rent or no charge
- These fuels not used

H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? *Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.*

- Yes
- No

H24. How many bedrooms do you have?
Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.

- No bedroom
- 1 bedroom
- 2 bedrooms
- 3 bedrooms
- 4 bedrooms
- 5 or more bedrooms

H25. How many bathrooms do you have?
A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.
A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.

- No bathroom, or only a half bathroom
- 1 complete bathroom
- 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)
- 2 or more complete bathrooms

H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?

- Yes
- No

H27. Do you have air conditioning?

- Yes, a central air conditioning system
- Yes, 1 individual room unit
- Yes, 2 or more individual room units
- No

H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- None
- 1 automobile
- 2 automobiles
- 3 or more automobiles

H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- None
- 1 van or truck
- 2 vans or trucks
- 3 or more vans or trucks

CENSUS USE

H22a.

H22b.

H22c.

H22d.

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 6

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is –

- **A mobile home or trailer**
- **A house on 10 or more acres**
- **A condominium unit**
- **A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property**

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

$ ..... 00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

$ ..... 00 OR ☐ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
☐ Yes, contract to purchase
☐ No — *Skip to page 6*

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?
Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

$ ..... 00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — *Skip to page 6*

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

	2.	4.
①	S.S.	
	Yes	
	No	
②	S.S.	
	Yes	
	No	
③	S.S.	
	Yes	
	No	
④	S.S.	
	Yes	
	No	
⑤	S.S.	
	Yes	
	No	
⑥	S.S.	
	Yes	
	No	
⑦	S.S.	
	Yes	
	No	

GQ	H30.	H31.	H32c.

Page 6

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

Name of Person 1 on page 2:
Last name | First name | Middle initial

11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?
Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.

Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

12. *If this person was born in a foreign country* –

a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?
- Yes, a naturalized citizen
- No, not a citizen
- Born abroad of American parents

b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?
- 1975 to 1980
- 1970 to 1974
- 1965 to 1969
- 1960 to 1964
- 1950 to 1959
- Before 1950

13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?
- Yes
- No, only speaks English – *Skip to 14*

b. What is this language?
(For example – Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)

c. How well does this person speak English?
- Very well
- Well
- Not well
- Not at all

14. What is this person's ancestry? *If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.*
(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)

15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.
- Born April 1975 or later – *Turn to next page for next person*
- Yes, this house – *Skip to 16*
- No, different house

b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.:
(2) County:
(3) City, town, village, etc.:
(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?
- Yes
- No, in unincorporated area

16. When was this person born?
- Born before April 1965 – *Please go on with questions 17-33*
- Born April 1965 or later – *Turn to next page for next person*

17. In April 1975 *(five years ago)* **was this person –**

a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?
- Yes
- No

b. Attending college?
- Yes
- No

c. Working at a job or business?
- Yes, full time
- Yes, part time
- No

18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?
If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.
- Yes
- No – *Skip to 19*

b. Was active-duty military service during –
Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.
- May 1975 or later
- Vietnam era *(August 1964–April 1975)*
- February 1955–July 1964
- Korean conflict *(June 1950–January 1955)*
- World War II *(September 1940–July 1947)*
- World War I *(April 1917–November 1918)*
- Any other time

19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .

	Yes	No
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?		
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?		
c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?		

20. *If this person is a female* – **How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?** *Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.*
None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

21. *If this person has ever been married* –

a. Has this person been married more than once?
- Once
- More than once

b. Month and year of marriage? *(Month) (Year)*
Month and year of first marriage? *(Month) (Year)*

c. *If married more than once* – **Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?**
- Yes
- No

22a. Did this person work at any time last week?
- Yes – *Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)*
- No – *Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.* *Skip to 25*

b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?
Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.
Hours

23. At what location did this person work last week?
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.
If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.

a. Address *(Number and street)*
If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.

b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.

c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?
- Yes
- No, in unincorporated area

d. County

e. State **f. ZIP Code**

24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?
Minutes

b. How did this person usually get to work last week?
If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.
- Car
- Truck
- Van
- Bus or streetcar
- Railroad
- Subway or elevated
- Taxicab
- Motorcycle
- Bicycle
- Walked only
- Worked at home
- Other – *Specify*

If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

Per. No.	11.	13b		14.	15b.	23.	VL	24a.

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

Page 7

c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —
- Drive alone — *Skip to 28*
- Share driving
- Drive others only
- Ride as passenger only

d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7 or more

After answering 24d, skip to 28.

25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?
- Yes, on layoff
- Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?
- Yes
- No — *Skip to 27*

b. Could this person have taken a job last week?
- No, already has a job
- No, temporarily ill
- No, other reasons *(in school, etc.)*
- Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?
- 1980
- 1979
- 1978
- 1975 to 1977
- 1970 to 1974
- 1969 or earlier
- Never worked

Skip to 31d

28 – 30. Current or most recent job activity

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.

28. Industry

a. For whom did this person work? *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.*

(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?
Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)

c. Is this mainly — *(Fill one circle)*
- Manufacturing
- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
- Other — *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)*

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)

30. Was this person — *(Fill one circle)*
- Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- Federal government employee
- State government employee
- Local government employee *(city, county, etc.)*
- Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —
  - Own business not incorporated
  - Own business incorporated
- Working without pay in family business or farm

CENSUS USE

21b. I II III IV

22b.

28. A B C D E F G H J R L M

AF NW

29. N P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?
- Yes
- No — *Skip to 31d*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?
Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.
Weeks

c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?
Hours

d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?
Weeks

32. Income in 1979 —

Fill circles and print dollar amounts.
If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.
If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.

During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?

If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*
- Yes → $ .00
- No

(Annual amount – Dollars)

b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . *Report net income after business expenses.*
- Yes → $ .00
- No

(Annual amount – Dollars)

c. Own farm . . . *Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.*
- Yes → $ .00
- No

(Annual amount – Dollars)

d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . *Report even small amounts credited to an account.*
- Yes → $ .00
- No

(Annual amount – Dollars)

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .
- Yes → $ .00
- No

(Annual amount – Dollars)

f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .
- Yes → $ .00
- No

(Annual amount – Dollars)

g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . . *Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.*
- Yes → $ .00
- No

(Annual amount – Dollars)

33. What was this person's total income in 1979?

Add entries in questions 32a through g, subtract any losses. $ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*

If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount. OR ○ None

CENSUS USE ONLY

31b. 31c. 31d.

32a. 32b. 32c. 32d. 32e. 32f. 32g. 33.

Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2

Page 8

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

Name of Person 2 on page 2

Last name | First name | Middle initial

11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?
Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.

Name of State or foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

12. *If this person was born in a foreign country –*

a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?

- Yes, a naturalized citizen
- No, not a citizen
- Born abroad of American parents

b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?

- 1975 to 1980
- 1970 to 1974
- 1965 to 1969
- 1960 to 1964
- 1950 to 1959
- Before 1950

13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- Yes
- No, only speaks English – *Skip to 14*

b. What is this language?

(For example – Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)

c. How well does this person speak English?

- Very well
- Well
- Not well
- Not at all

14. What is this person's ancestry? *If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.*

(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)

15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.

- Born April 1975 or later – *Turn to next page for next person*
- Yes, this house – *Skip to 16*
- No, different house

b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?

(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.:

(2) County:

(3) City, town, village, etc.:

(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?

- Yes
- No, in unincorporated area

16. When was this person born?

- Born before April 1965 – *Please go on with questions 17-33*
- Born April 1965 or later – *Turn to next page for next person*

17. In April 1975 *(five years ago)* **was this person –**

a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?

- Yes
- No

b. Attending college?

- Yes
- No

c. Working at a job or business?

- Yes, full time
- Yes, part time
- No

18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?
If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.

- Yes
- No – *Skip to 19*

b. Was active-duty military service during –
Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.

- May 1975 or later
- Vietnam era *(August 1964–April 1975)*
- February 1955–July 1964
- Korean conflict *(June 1950–January 1955)*
- World War II *(September 1940–July 1947)*
- World War I *(April 1917–November 1918)*
- Any other time

19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .

	Yes	No
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?		
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?		
c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?		

20. *If this person is a female –*
How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

21. *If this person has ever been married –*

a. Has this person been married more than once?

- Once
- More than once

b. Month and year of marriage? *(Month) (Year)*

Month and year of first marriage? *(Month) (Year)*

c. *If married more than once –* **Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?**

- Yes
- No

22a. Did this person work at any time last week?

- Yes – *Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)*
- No – *Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.*

Skip to 25

b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?
Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.

Hours

23. At what location did this person work last week?
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.

If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.

a. Address *(Number and street)*

If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.

b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.

c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?

- Yes
- No, in unincorporated area

d. County

e. State **f. ZIP Code**

24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?

Minutes

b. How did this person usually get to work last week?
If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.

- Car
- Truck
- Van
- Bus or streetcar
- Railroad
- Subway or elevated
- Taxicab
- Motorcycle
- Bicycle
- Walked only
- Worked at home
- Other – *Specify*

If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

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PERSON 2 ON PAGE 2

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c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —

- ○ Drive alone — *Skip to 28*
- ○ Drive others only
- ○ Share driving
- ○ Ride as passenger only

d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?

- ○ 2
- ○ 3
- ○ 4
- ○ 5
- ○ 6
- ○ 7 or more

After answering 24d, skip to 28.

25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?

- ○ Yes, on layoff
- ○ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- ○ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 27*

b. Could this person have taken a job last week?

- ○ No, already has a job
- ○ No, temporarily ill
- ○ No, other reasons *(in school, etc.)*
- ○ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days? *Skip to 31d*

- ○ 1980
- ○ 1979
- ○ 1978
- ○ 1975 to 1977
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1969 or earlier
- ○ Never worked

28–30. Current or most recent job activity

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.

28. Industry

a. For whom did this person work? *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.*

(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? *Describe the activity at location where employed.*

(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)

c. Is this mainly — *(Fill one circle)*

- ○ Manufacturing
- ○ Retail trade
- ○ Wholesale trade
- ○ Other — *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)*

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)

30. Was this person — *(Fill one circle)*

- ○ Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- ○ Federal government employee
- ○ State government employee
- ○ Local government employee *(city, county, etc.)*
- ○ Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —
  - ○ Own business not incorporated
  - ○ Own business incorporated
- ○ Working without pay in family business or farm

CENSUS USE

21b. I II III IV

22b.

28. A B C D E F G H J K L M AF NW

29. N P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 31d*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979? *Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.*

Weeks

c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?

Weeks

32. Income in 1979 —

Fill circles and print dollar amounts. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount. If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.

During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?

If "Yes" to any of the sources below — **How much did this person receive for the entire year?**

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*

- ○ Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*
- ○ No

b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . *Report net income after business expenses.*

- ○ Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*
- ○ No

c. Own farm. . . *Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.*

- ○ Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*
- ○ No

d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . *Report even small amounts credited to an account.*

- ○ Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*
- ○ No

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .

- ○ Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*
- ○ No

f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .

- ○ Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*
- ○ No

g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . . *Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.*

- ○ Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*
- ○ No

33. What was this person's total income in 1979?

Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

$ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)* OR ○ None

CENSUS USE ONLY

31b. 31c. 31d. 32a. 32b. 32c. 32d. 32e. 32f. 32g. 33.

→ *Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 3 on page 2*

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Name of Person 3 on page 2: Last name | First name | Middle initial

11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?
Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.

Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

12. *If this person was born in a foreign country –*

a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?
- Yes, a naturalized citizen
- No, not a citizen
- Born abroad of American parents

b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?
- 1975 to 1980
- 1970 to 1974
- 1965 to 1969
- 1960 to 1964
- 1950 to 1959
- Before 1950

13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?
- Yes
- No, only speaks English – *Skip to 14*

b. What is this language?
(For example – Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)

c. How well does this person speak English?
- Very well
- Well
- Not well
- Not at all

14. What is this person's ancestry? *If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.*
(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)

15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.
- Born April 1975 or later – *Turn to next page for next person*
- Yes, this house – *Skip to 16*
- No, different house

b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.:
(2) County:
(3) City, town, village, etc.:
(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?
- Yes
- No, in unincorporated area

16. When was this person born?
- Born before April 1965 – *Please go on with questions 17-33*
- Born April 1965 or later – *Turn to next page for next person*

17. In April 1975 *(five years ago)* **was this person –**

a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?
- Yes
- No

b. Attending college?
- Yes
- No

c. Working at a job or business?
- Yes, full time
- Yes, part time
- No

18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?
If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.
- Yes
- No – *Skip to 19*

b. Was active-duty military service during –
Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.
- May 1975 or later
- Vietnam era *(August 1964–April 1975)*
- February 1955–July 1964
- Korean conflict *(June 1950–January 1955)*
- World War II *(September 1940–July 1947)*
- World War I *(April 1917–November 1918)*
- Any other time

19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .

	Yes	No
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?		
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?		
c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?		

20. *If this person is a female –* None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

21. *If this person has ever been married –*

a. Has this person been married more than once?
- Once
- More than once

b. Month and year of marriage? *(Month) (Year)*
Month and year of first marriage? *(Month) (Year)*

c. *If married more than once –* **Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?**
- Yes
- No

22a. Did this person work at any time last week?
- Yes – *Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)*
- No – *Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.* – *Skip to 25*

b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?
Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.
Hours

23. At what location did this person work last week?
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.
If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.

a. Address *(Number and street)*
If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.

b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.

c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?
- Yes
- No, in unincorporated area

d. County

e. State **f. ZIP Code**

24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?
Minutes

b. How did this person usually get to work last week?
If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.
- Car
- Truck
- Van
- Bus or streetcar
- Railroad
- Subway or elevated
- Taxicab
- Motorcycle
- Bicycle
- Walked only
- Worked at home
- Other – *Specify*

If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 25.

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

Per No.	11	13b		14	15b	23	VL	24a

PERSON 3 ON PAGE 2

Page 11

c. **When going to work last week, did this person usually —**
- Drive alone — *Skip to 28*
- Share driving
- Drive others only
- Ride as passenger only

d. **How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?**
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7 or more

After answering 24d, skip to 28.

25. **Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?**
- Yes, on layoff
- Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- No

26a. **Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?**
- Yes
- No — *Skip to 27*

b. **Could this person have taken a job last week?**
- No, already has a job
- No, temporarily ill
- No, other reasons *(in school, etc.)*
- Yes, could have taken a job

27. **When did this person last work, even for a few days?** — *Skip to 31d*
- 1980
- 1979
- 1978
- 1975 to 1977
- 1970 to 1974
- 1969 or earlier
- Never worked

28–30. Current or most recent job activity

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.

28. **Industry**

a. **For whom did this person work?** *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.*

(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)

b. **What kind of business or industry was this?**
Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)

c. **Is this mainly —** *(Fill one circle)*
- Manufacturing
- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
- Other — *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)*

29. **Occupation**

a. **What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)

b. **What were this person's most important activities or duties?**

(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)

30. **Was this person —** *(Fill one circle)*
- Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- Federal government employee
- State government employee
- Local government employee *(city, county, etc.)*
- Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —
  - Own business not incorporated
  - Own business incorporated
- Working without pay in family business or farm

CENSUS USE

21b. I II III IV

22b.

28. A B C D E F G H J K L M

AF NW

29. N P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

31a. **Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?**
- Yes
- No — *Skip to 31d*

b. **How many weeks did this person work in 1979?**
Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.
Weeks

c. **During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?**
Hours

d. **Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?**
Weeks

32. **Income in 1979 —**
Fill circles and print dollar amounts.
If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.
If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.

During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?
If "Yes" to any of the sources below — **How much did this person receive for the entire year?**

a. **Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs** . . . *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*
- Yes → $ .00
- No
(Annual amount — Dollars)

b. **Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice** . . . *Report net income after business expenses.*
- Yes → $ .00
- No
(Annual amount — Dollars)

c. **Own farm** . . .
Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.
- Yes → $ .00
- No
(Annual amount — Dollars)

d. **Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income** . . .
Report even small amounts credited to an account.
- Yes → $ .00
- No
(Annual amount — Dollars)

e. **Social Security or Railroad Retirement** . . .
- Yes → $ .00
- No
(Annual amount — Dollars)

f. **Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments** . . .
- Yes → $ .00
- No
(Annual amount — Dollars)

g. **Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly** . . .
Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.
- Yes → $ .00
- No
(Annual amount — Dollars)

33. **What was this person's total income in 1979?**
Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.
$ .00
(Annual amount — Dollars)
If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount. OR None

CENSUS USE ONLY

31b 31c 31d

32a. A 32b. A

32c. A 32d. A

32e. A 32f. A

32g. A 33. A

Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 4 on page 2

Page 12

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

Name of Person 4 on page 2:
Last name | First name | Middle initial

11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?
Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.

Name of State or foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

12. *If this person was born in a foreign country –*

a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?
- Yes, a naturalized citizen
- No, not a citizen
- Born abroad of American parents

b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?
- 1975 to 1980
- 1970 to 1974
- 1965 to 1969
- 1960 to 1964
- 1950 to 1959
- Before 1950

13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?
- Yes
- No, only speaks English – *Skip to 14*

b. What is this language?
(For example – Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)

c. How well does this person speak English?
- Very well
- Well
- Not well
- Not at all

14. What is this person's ancestry? *If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.*
(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)

15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.
- Born April 1975 or later – *Turn to next page for next person*
- Yes, this house – *Skip to 16*
- No, different house

b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.:
(2) County:
(3) City, town, village, etc.:
(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?
- Yes
- No, in unincorporated area

16. When was this person born?
- Born before April 1965 – *Please go on with questions 17-33*
- Born April 1965 or later – *Turn to next page for next person*

17. In April 1975 *(five years ago)* **was this person –**

a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?
- Yes
- No

b. Attending college?
- Yes
- No

c. Working at a job or business?
- Yes, full time
- Yes, part time
- No

18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?
If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.
- Yes
- No – *Skip to 19*

b. Was active-duty military service during –
Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.
- May 1975 or later
- Vietnam era *(August 1964–April 1975)*
- February 1955–July 1964
- Korean conflict *(June 1950–January 1955)*
- World War II *(September 1940–July 1947)*
- World War I *(April 1917–November 1918)*
- Any other time

19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .

	Yes	No
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?		
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?		
c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?		

20. *If this person is a female –*
How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.
None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

21. *If this person has ever been married –*

a. Has this person been married more than once?
- Once
- More than once

b. Month and year of marriage? (Month) (Year)
Month and year of first marriage? (Month) (Year)

c. *If married more than once –* **Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?**
- Yes
- No

22a. Did this person work at any time last week?
- Yes – *Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)*
- No – *Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.*

Skip to 25

b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?
Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.
Hours

23. At what location did this person work last week?
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.
If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.

a. Address *(Number and street)*
If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.

b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.

c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?
- Yes
- No, in unincorporated area

d. County

e. State **f. ZIP Code**

24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?
Minutes

b. How did this person usually get to work last week?
If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.
- Car
- Truck
- Van
- Bus or streetcar
- Railroad
- Subway or elevated
- Taxicab
- Motorcycle
- Bicycle
- Walked only
- Worked at home
- Other – *Specify*

If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 25.

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

Per No.	11	13b		14	15b	23	VI	24a

PERSON 4 ON PAGE 2

c. **When going to work last week, did this person usually —**
- Drive alone — *Skip to 28*
- Share driving
- Drive others only
- Ride as passenger only

d. **How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?**
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7 or more

After answering 24d, skip to 28.

25. **Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?**
- Yes, on layoff
- Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- No

26a. **Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?**
- Yes
- No — *Skip to 27*

b. **Could this person have taken a job last week?**
- No, already has a job
- No, temporarily ill
- No, other reasons *(in school, etc.)*
- Yes, could have taken a job

27. **When did this person last work, even for a few days?** *Skip to 31d*
- 1980
- 1979
- 1978
- 1975 to 1977
- 1970 to 1974
- 1969 or earlier
- Never worked

28 – 30. **Current or most recent job activity**

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.

If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.

28. **Industry**

a. **For whom did this person work?** *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.*

(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)

b. **What kind of business or industry was this?**

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)

c. **Is this mainly —** *(Fill one circle)*
- Manufacturing
- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
- Other — *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)*

29. **Occupation**

a. **What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)

b. **What were this person's most important activities or duties?**

(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)

30. **Was this person —** *(Fill one circle)*
- Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- Federal government employee
- State government employee
- Local government employee *(city, county, etc.)*
- Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —
  - Own business not incorporated
  - Own business incorporated
- Working without pay in family business or farm

CENSUS USE

21b. I II III IV

22b.

28. A B C D E F G H J K L M

AF NW

29. N P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

31a. **Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?**
- Yes
- No — *Skip to 31d*

b. **How many weeks did this person work in 1979?** *Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.*

Weeks

c. **During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?**

Hours

d. **Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?**

Weeks

32. **Income in 1979 —**

Fill circles and print dollar amounts.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.

During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?

If "Yes" to any of the sources below — **How much did this person receive for the entire year?**

a. **Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . .** *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*
- Yes → $ 00
- No

(Annual amount – Dollars)

b. **Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . .** *Report net income after business expenses.*
- Yes → $ 00
- No

(Annual amount – Dollars)

c. **Own farm. . .**

Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.
- Yes → $ 00
- No

(Annual amount – Dollars)

d. **Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . .**

Report even small amounts credited to an account.
- Yes → $ 00
- No

(Annual amount – Dollars)

e. **Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .**
- Yes → $ 00
- No

(Annual amount – Dollars)

f. **Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .**
- Yes → $ 00
- No

(Annual amount – Dollars)

g. **Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . .**

Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.
- Yes → $ 00
- No

(Annual amount – Dollars)

33. **What was this person's total income in 1979?**

Add entries in questions 32a through g, subtract any losses. $ 00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*

If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount. OR None

CENSUS USE ONLY

31h. 31c. 31d.

32a. A 32b. A

32c. A 32d. A

32e. 32f.

32g. 33. A

Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 5 on page 2

Page 14

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

Name of Person 5 on page 2:
Last name | First name | Middle initial

11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?
Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.

Name of State or foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

12. *If this person was born in a foreign country –*
a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?
- ○ Yes, a naturalized citizen
- ○ No, not a citizen
- ○ Born abroad of American parents

b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?
- ○ 1975 to 1980
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1965 to 1969
- ○ 1960 to 1964
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ Before 1950

13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No, only speaks English – *Skip to 14*

b. What is this language?

(For example – Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)

c. How well does this person speak English?
- ○ Very well
- ○ Well
- ○ Not well
- ○ Not at all

14. What is this person's ancestry? *If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.*

(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)

15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.
- ○ Born April 1975 or later – *Turn to next page for next person*
- ○ Yes, this house – *Skip to 16*
- ○ No, different house

b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?

(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

(2) County

(3) City, town, village, etc.

(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No, in unincorporated area

16. When was this person born?
- ○ Born before April 1965 – *Please go on with questions 17-33*
- ○ Born April 1965 or later – *Turn to next page for next person*

17. In April 1975 *(five years ago)* **was this person –**

a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

b. Attending college?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

c. Working at a job or business?
- ○ Yes, full time
- ○ No
- ○ Yes, part time

18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?
If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.
- ○ Yes
- ○ No – *Skip to 19*

b. Was active-duty military service during –
Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.
- ○ May 1975 or later
- ○ Vietnam era *(August 1964–April 1975)*
- ○ February 1955–July 1964
- ○ Korean conflict *(June 1950–January 1955)*
- ○ World War II *(September 1940–July 1947)*
- ○ World War I *(April 1917–November 1918)*
- ○ Any other time

19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .

	Yes	No
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	○	○
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	○	○
c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?	○	○

20. *If this person is a female –*
How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

None ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 10 ○ 11 ○ 12 or more ○

21. *If this person has ever been married –*

a. Has this person been married more than once?
- ○ Once
- ○ More than once

b. Month and year of marriage? *(Month) (Year)*

Month and year of first marriage? *(Month) (Year)*

c. *If married more than once –* **Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?**
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

22a. Did this person work at any time last week?
- ○ Yes – *Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)*
- ○ No – *Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.*

Skip to 25

b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?
Subtract any time off, add overtime or extra hours worked.

Hours

23. At what location did this person work last week?
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.

If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.

a. Address *(Number and street)*

If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.

b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.

c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No, in unincorporated area

d. County

e. State **f. ZIP Code**

24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?

Minutes

b. How did this person usually get to work last week?
If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.
- ○ Car
- ○ Truck
- ○ Van
- ○ Bus or streetcar
- ○ Railroad
- ○ Subway or elevated
- ○ Taxicab
- ○ Motorcycle
- ○ Bicycle
- ○ Walked only
- ○ Worked at home
- ○ Other – *Specify*

If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

Per No.	11	13b		14.	15b	23.	VL	24a.

PERSON 5 ON PAGE 2

Page 15

c. **When going to work last week, did this person usually —**
Drive alone — *Skip to 28* ■ Drive others only
Share driving Ride as passenger only

d. **How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?**
2 ■ 4 6
3 5 7 or more ■
After answering 24d, skip to 28.

25. **Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?**
Yes, on layoff
Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
No

26a. **Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?**
Yes No — *Skip to 27*

b. **Could this person have taken a job last week?**
No, already has a job ■
No, temporarily ill
No, other reasons *(in school, etc.)*
Yes, could have taken a job ■

27. **When did this person last work, even for a few days?**
1980 1978 1970 to 1974 } *Skip to 31d*
1979 1975 to 1977 1969 or earlier } *Skip to 31d*
Never worked } *Skip to 31d*

28 – 30. **Current or most recent job activity**
Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.

28. **Industry**
a. **For whom did this person work?** *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.*
(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)

b. **What kind of business or industry was this?**
Describe the activity at location where employed.
(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing) ■

c. **Is this mainly —** *(Fill one circle)*
Manufacturing ■ Retail trade
Wholesale trade Other — *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)*

29. **Occupation**
a. **What kind of work was this person doing?**
(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)

b. **What were this person's most important activities or duties?**
(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)

30. **Was this person —** *(Fill one circle)*
Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commission ■
Federal government employee
State government employee
Local government employee *(city, county, etc.)*
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —
Own business not incorporated
Own business incorporated
Working without pay in family business or farm

CENSUS USE
21b I II III IV
22b
28 A B C D E F G H J K L M
AF NW
29 N P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

31a. **Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?**
Yes ■ No — *Skip to 31d*

b. **How many weeks did this person work in 1979?**
Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.
Weeks

c. **During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?**
Hours

d. **Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?**
Weeks

32. **Income in 1979 —**
Fill circles and print dollar amounts.
If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.
If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.

During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?
If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?

a. **Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs** . . . *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*
Yes ■ $ 00
No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

b. **Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice** . . . *Report net income after business expenses.*
■ Yes $ 00
No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

c. **Own farm** . . . *Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.*
Yes $ 00
No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

d. **Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income** *Report even small amounts credited to an account.*
Yes $ 00
No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

e. **Social Security or Railroad Retirement** . . .
■ Yes $ 00
No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

f. **Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments** . . .
Yes $ 00
No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

g. **Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly** . . . *Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.*
■ Yes $ 00
No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

33. **What was this person's total income in 1979?**
Add entries in questions 32a through g, subtract any losses. $ 00
(Annual amount — Dollars)
If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount. OR None

CENSUS USE ONLY

31b	31c	31d

32a	32b
■	
A	A

32c	32d
A	A

32e	32f
A	A

32g	33
■	
	A

Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 6 on page 2

Page 16

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

Name of Person 6 on page 2

Last name | First name | Middle initial

11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?
Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.

Name of State or foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

12. *If this person was born in a foreign country –*

a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?

Yes, a naturalized citizen
No, not a citizen
Born abroad of American parents

b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?

1975 to 1980 | 1965 to 1969 | 1950 to 1959
1970 to 1974 | 1960 to 1964 | Before 1950

13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

Yes | No, only speaks English – *Skip to 14*

b. What is this language?

(For example – Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)

c. How well does this person speak English?

Very well | Not well
Well | Not at all

14. What is this person's ancestry? *If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.*

(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)

15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.

Born April 1975 or later – *Turn to next page for next person*
Yes, this house – *Skip to 16*
No, different house

b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?

(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.:

(2) County:

(3) City, town, village, etc.:

(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?

Yes | No, in unincorporated area

16. When was this person born?

Born before April 1965 –
Please go on with questions 17-33
Born April 1965 or later –
Turn to next page for next person

17. In April 1975 *(five years ago)* **was this person –**

a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?

Yes | No

b. Attending college?

Yes | No

c. Working at a job or business?

Yes, full time | No
Yes, part time

18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?
If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.

Yes | No – *Skip to 19*

b. Was active-duty military service during –
Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.

May 1975 or later
Vietnam era *(August 1964 – April 1975)*
February 1955 – July 1964
Korean conflict *(June 1950 – January 1955)*
World War II *(September 1940 – July 1947)*
World War I *(April 1917 – November 1918)*
Any other time

19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which –

	Yes	No
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?		
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?		
c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?		

20. *If this person is a female –*

How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

21. *If this person has ever been married –*

a. Has this person been married more than once?

Once | More than once

b. Month and year of marriage? | **Month and year of first marriage?**

(Month) (Year) | *(Month) (Year)*

c. *If married more than once –* **Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?**

Yes | No

22a. Did this person work at any time last week?

Yes – *Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)*

No – *Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.*

Skip to 25

b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?
Subtract any time off, add overtime or extra hours worked.

Hours

23. At what location did this person work last week?
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.

If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.

a. Address *(Number and street)*

If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.

b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.

c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?

Yes | No, in unincorporated area

d. County

e. State | **f. ZIP Code**

24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?

Minutes

b. How did this person usually get to work last week?
If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.

Car | Taxicab
Truck | Motorcycle
Van | Bicycle
Bus or streetcar | Walked only
Railroad | Worked at home
Subway or elevated | Other – Specify

If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 25.

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

Per No.	11	13b		14	15b	23	VL	24a

PERSON 6 ON PAGE 2

c. **When going to work last week, did this person usually —**

Drive alone — *Skip to 26* | Drive others only
Share driving | Ride as passenger only

d. **How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?**

2 | 4 | 6
3 | 5 | 7 or more

After answering 24d, skip to 26.

25. **Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?**

Yes, on layoff
Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
No

26a. **Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?**

Yes | No — *Skip to 27*

b. **Could this person have taken a job last week?**

No, already has a job
No, temporarily ill
No, other reasons *(in school, etc.)*
Yes, could have taken a job

27. **When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

1980 | 1978 | 1970 to 1974 | 1969 or earlier | Never worked — *Skip to 31d*
1979 | 1975 to 1977

28 – 30. **Current or most recent job activity**

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.
If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.

28. **Industry**

a. **For whom did this person work?** *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.*

(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)

b. **What kind of business or industry was this?**

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)

c. **Is this mainly — *(Fill one circle)***

Manufacturing | Retail trade
Wholesale trade | Other — *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)*

29. **Occupation**

a. **What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)

b. **What were this person's most important activities or duties?**

(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)

30. **Was this person — *(Fill one circle)***

Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
Federal government employee
State government employee
Local government employee *(city, county, etc.)*
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —
Own business not incorporated
Own business incorporated
Working without pay in family business or farm

CENSUS USE

21b: I, II, III, IV
22b:
28: A B C, D E F, G H J, K L M, AF, NW
29: N P Q, R S T, U V W, X Y Z

31a. **Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?**

Yes | No — *Skip to 31d*

b. **How many weeks did this person work in 1979?**

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. **During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?**

Hours

d. **Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?**

Weeks

32. **Income in 1979 —**

Fill circles and print dollar amounts.
If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.
If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.

During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?

If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?

a. **Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs** . . . *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*

Yes → $ .00
No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

b. **Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice** . . . *Report net income after business expenses.*

Yes → $ .00
No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

c. **Own farm** . . . *Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.*

Yes → $ .00
No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

d. **Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income** *Report even small amounts credited to an account.*

Yes → $ .00
No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

e. **Social Security or Railroad Retirement**

Yes → $ .00
No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

f. **Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments**

Yes → $ .00
No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

g. **Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly**

Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

Yes → $ .00
No *(Annual amount — Dollars)*

33. **What was this person's total income in 1979?**

Add entries in questions 32a through g, subtract any losses.

$ .00
(Annual amount — Dollars)

If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

OR None

CENSUS USE ONLY

31b	31c	31d
32a		32b
A		A
32c		32d
A		A
32e		32f
32g		33
		A

Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 7 on page 3

Page 18

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

Name of Person 7 on page 3
Last name | First name | Middle initial

11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?
Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.

Name of State or foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

12. *If this person was born in a foreign country –*
a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?
Yes, a naturalized citizen
No, not a citizen
Born abroad of American parents

b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?
1975 to 1980 | 1965 to 1969 | 1950 to 1959
1970 to 1974 | 1960 to 1964 | Before 1950

13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?
Yes | No, only speaks English – *Skip to 14*

b. What is this language?
(For example – Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)

c. How well does this person speak English?
Very well | Not well
Well | Not at all

14. What is this person's ancestry? *If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.*
(For example – Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)

15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.
Born April 1975 or later – *Turn to next page for next person*
Yes, this house – *Skip to 16*
No, different house

b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.:
(2) County:
(3) City, town, village, etc.:
(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?
Yes | No, in unincorporated area

16. When was this person born?
Born before April 1965 –
Please go on with questions 17-33
Born April 1965 or later –
Turn to next page for next person

17. In April 1975 *(five years ago)* **was this person –**
a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?
Yes | No
b. Attending college?
Yes | No
c. Working at a job or business?
Yes, full time | No
Yes, part time

18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?
If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.
Yes | No – *Skip to 19*

b. Was active-duty military service during –
Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.
May 1975 or later
Vietnam era *(August 1964–April 1975)*
February 1955–July 1964
Korean conflict *(June 1950–January 1955)*
World War II *(September 1940–July 1947)*
World War I *(April 1917–November 1918)*
Any other time

19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? Yes | No
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?
c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?

20. *If this person is a female –*
How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.
None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

21. *If this person has ever been married –*
a. Has this person been married more than once?
Once | More than once
b. Month and year of marriage? | **Month and year of first marriage?**
(Month) (Year) | *(Month) (Year)*
c. *If married more than once –* **Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?**
Yes | No

22a. Did this person work at any time last week?
Yes – *Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)*
No – *Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.*
Skip to 25

b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?
Subtract any time off, add overtime or extra hours worked.
Hours

23. At what location did this person work last week?
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.
If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.
a. Address *(Number and street)*
If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.
b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.
c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?
Yes | No, in unincorporated area
d. County
e. State | **f. ZIP Code**

24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?
Minutes

b. How did this person usually get to work last week?
If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.
Car | Taxicab
Truck | Motorcycle
Van | Bicycle
Bus or streetcar | Walked only
Railroad | Worked at home
Subway or elevated | Other – *Specify*
If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

Per. No.	11.	13b.		14.	15b.	23.	VL	24a.

PERSON 7 ON PAGE 3

c. **When going to work last week, did this person usually —**

- Drive alone — *Skip to 28*
- Share driving
- Drive others only
- Ride as passenger only

d. **How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?**

2 ■ 3 4 5 6 7 or more ■

After answering 24d, skip to 28

25. **Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?**

- Yes, on layoff
- Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- No

26a. **Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?**

- Yes
- No — *Skip to 27*

b. **Could this person have taken a job last week?**

- No, already has a job ■
- No, temporarily ill
- No, other reasons *(in school, etc.)*
- Yes, could have taken a job ■

27. **When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

1980 1978 1970 to 1974 } *Skip to 31d*
1979 1975 to 1977 1969 or earlier } *Skip to 31d*
Never worked } *Skip to 31d*

28–30. Current or most recent job activity

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.
If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.

28. **Industry**

a. **For whom did this person work?** *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.*

(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)

b. **What kind of business or industry was this?**
Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing) ■

c. **Is this mainly — *(Fill one circle)***

- Manufacturing ■
- Retail trade
- Wholesale trade
- Other — *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)*

29. **Occupation**

a. **What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)

b. **What were this person's most important activities or duties?**

(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)

30. **Was this person — *(Fill one circle)***

- Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions ■
- Federal government employee
- State government employee
- Local government employee *(city, county, etc.)*
- Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —
  - Own business not incorporated
  - Own business incorporated
- Working without pay in family business or farm

CENSUS USE

21b. I II III IV

22b.

28. A B C D E F G H J K L M AF NW

29. N P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

31a. **Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?**

Yes ■ No — *Skip to 31d*

b. **How many weeks did this person work in 1979?**
Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. **During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?**

Hours

d. **Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?**

Weeks

32. **Income in 1979 —**
Fill circles and print dollar amounts.
If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.
If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.

During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?
If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?

a. **Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs** . . . *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*

Yes → $ .00
No
(Annual amount — Dollars)

b. **Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice** . . . *Report net income after business expenses.*

■ Yes → $ .00
No
(Annual amount — Dollars)

c. **Own farm** . . . *Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.*

Yes → $ .00
No
(Annual amount — Dollars)

d. **Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income** . . . *Report even small amounts credited to an account.*

Yes → $ .00
No
(Annual amount — Dollars)

e. **Social Security or Railroad Retirement** . . .

■ Yes → $ .00
No
(Annual amount — Dollars)

f. **Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments** . . .

Yes → $ .00
No
(Annual amount — Dollars)

g. **Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly** . . .
Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

■ Yes → $ .00
No
(Annual amount — Dollars)

33. **What was this person's total income in 1979?**
Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.

$ .00
(Annual amount — Dollars)

If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount. OR None

CENSUS USE ONLY

31b.	31c.	31d.

32a. ■ 32b.

A A

32c. 32d.

A A

32e. 32f.

32g. 33.

■ A

Page 20

Please Make Sure You Have Filled This Form Completely

For persons who answered in Question 1 that they are staying here only temporarily and have a usual home elsewhere, enter the address of usual home here:

House number Street or road Apartment number or location

City County

State ZIP Code

For Answers to Questions H1, H2, and H3

H1 Name of person(s) left out and reason

H2 Name of person(s) away from home and reason away

H3 Name of visitor(s) for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a Census Taker

NOTE

If you have listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please make sure that you have filled the form for the first 7 people. Then mail back this form. A Census Taker will call to obtain the information for the other people.

1 **Check to be certain you have:**

- Answered Question 1 on page 1
- Answered Questions 2 through 10 for each person you listed at the top of pages 2 and 3
- Answered Questions H1 through H32 on pages 3, 4, and 5
- Filled a pair of pages for each person listed on pages 2 and 3. That is, pages 6 and 7 should be filled for the Person in column 1, pages 8 and 9 for the Person in column 2, etc.

Please notice we need answers to questions 17 through 33 for every person born before April 1965 even though they may not seem to apply to the particular person.

For example, you may have forgotten to fill all the necessary circles on work or on income for a teenager going to school, or a retired person. To avoid our having to check with you to make sure of the answer, please be certain you have given all the necessary answers.

2 **Write here the name** of the person who filled the form, the date the form was completed, and the telephone number on which the people in this household can be called.

Name

Date

Telephone Number

3 **Then fold the form** the way it was sent to you. Mail it back in the enclosed envelope. The address of the U.S. Census Office appears on the front cover of this questionnaire. Please be sure that before you seal the envelope the address shows through the window. No stamp is required.

Thank you very much.

GPO : 1979 - 305-095

Form 2B: Population and Housing
Questionnaire (Long form)

Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada

1981 Census of Canada

Please complete your questionnaire on
Wednesday, June 3, 1981

Prov.	FED No.	EA No.	VN	2B	1.
					2.

Hhld. No.	Doc. type	No. of persons	Quest. No.	of	
	3				1 ☐ S/M 3 ☐ TR 2 ☐ UD 4 ☐ FR

Aux francophones:

Si ce questionnaire anglais vous a été remis par erreur et si vous désirez un questionnaire français, veuillez appeler le Service auxiliaire téléphonique. Les numéros à composer figurent sur la couverture arrière. On vous remettra un questionnaire dans la langue de votre choix.

Legal requirement

The census of Canada is taken under the authority of the Statistics Act, which requires everyone to provide the information requested.

Confidential when completed

The information you will give will be kept confidential and used only for the production of statistics. No one will see the answers you give except for persons sworn to secrecy under the Statistics Act. These persons are subject to prosecution and legal penalties if they disclose personal census information.

NOTE:

The guide should provide the answers to any problems that may arise. If not, don't hesitate to call our Telephone Assistance Service. The numbers to call are listed on the back cover of this questionnaire and all calls are free of charge.

Please complete address or exact location:

Street and No. or lot and concession

City, town, village, municipality

Province or territory — Postal code

Telephone number:

To Temporary Residents

If **all** members of this household are **Temporary Residents** (i.e., persons staying here temporarily who have a usual home elsewhere in Canada), enter the total number of temporary residents in this box . . . . . ☐
and do **not** complete this questionnaire. Follow the **return instructions** indicated on the envelope which contained this questionnaire.

To Foreign Residents

If **all** members of this household are **Foreign Residents** (see below), mark this box . . . . . ☐
and do **not** complete this questionnaire. Follow the **return instructions** indicated on the envelope which contained this questionnaire.

Foreign Residents
(any person in the following categories):

- government representatives of another country attached to the legation, embassy or other diplomatic body of that country in Canada, and their families;
- members of the Armed Forces of another country, and their families;
- students from another country attending school in Canada, and their families;
- workers from another country in Canada on Employment Visas, and their families; and
- residents of another country visiting in Canada temporarily.

A message to all Canadians . . . .

Every five years Canada takes a census – a national stock-taking of its people and their housing. From the information it provides, we, as a nation, are better equipped to meet the many challenges facing us at every level, national, regional and local.

The answers you give, when compiled into statistics, are used in determining economic and social policies, planning industrial development, and estimating needs for schools, roads and many other public services.

Population figures are used to determine electoral district boundaries, and to calculate per capita grants to provinces and municipalities. For every person who does not initially respond, additional funds must be spent on follow-up procedures. The failure to count yourself in could result in the loss of revenue to your own community.

The Statistics Act, under which the census is carried out, not only defines your obligation to co-operate, but ensures that the information you provide will be kept confidential and used only for the purposes of that Act.

Your co-operation is essential. Please do your part by completing this questionnaire promptly, as of June 3, 1981, in accordance with the instructions provided.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Census statistics tell us that:

- In 1976 the population of Canada was 22,992,604, an increase of almost one and a half million since 1971.
- Between 1971 and 1976 the percentage of married women who were in the labour force increased from 37% to 44%.
- Between 1971 and 1976 the under 30 population decreased to 53.8% of the total from 55.5%.
- Between 1971 and 1976 the number of children in Canada under 10 years old decreased by 450,000. At the same time, Canadians 50 years of age and over increased by 618,000.
- In 1976, 1,205,000 Canadians were living alone, an increase of almost 400,000 since 1971. More than one third (429,000) were 65 years of age and over.

How to Fill Out This Questionnaire

Please mark ☒ all your answers clearly with a **dark** pencil or pen.

Answer the questions on pages 2 through 5. Then, starting with page 6, fill three pages for each person in your household, using the same order as you used in Question 1. For example, information for Person 2 will be entered on pages 9, 10, 11; information for Person 3 on pages 12, 13 and 14, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTION 1

ORDER OF LISTING OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

To ensure that all persons in the same family group are listed together, the following order should be used when entering the names of all members of the household in Question 1:

(a) Person 1;

Choose one of the following as Person 1:

- either the husband or the wife in any married couple living here
- either partner in a common-law relationship
- the parent, where one parent only lives with his or her never-married son(s) or daughter(s) of any age.

If none of the above applies, choose any adult member of this household.

(b) husband or wife (or common-law partner) of Person 1;

(c) never-married children or stepchildren of Person 1;

(d) other children of Person 1, and their families;

(e) other relatives of Person 1 (whether related by blood, marriage, adoption or common-law), and their families;

(f) persons not related to Person 1, and their families.

WHOM TO INCLUDE

To make certain that every resident of Canada is counted in the census (and that no one is counted more than once), the following guidelines should be used when deciding who should be included on this questionnaire.

Include

- all persons who usually live here, even if they are temporarily away (such as on business or at school);
- any persons staying or visiting here who have no other usual home;
- persons who usually live here but are now in an institution (such as a hospital, correctional institution), if they have been there for less than six months;
- unmarried persons who have a home elsewhere but stay in this dwelling most of the week while working;
- infants born on or before June 2, 1981;
- deceased persons who were alive at midnight between June 2 and June 3, 1981.

Do not include

- persons who are now in an institution and have been there for the past six months or longer;
- infants born on or after June 3, 1981;
- persons permanently away in the Armed Forces;
- post-secondary students who are financially independent and who live elsewhere;
- unmarried sons or daughters who live elsewhere most of the week while working, even if they return home on the weekends;
- foreign residents (see front cover).

HOUSEHOLDS WITH MORE THAN SIX PERSONS

If there are more than six persons in this household, enter the first six on one questionnaire and continue with the seventh person on a second questionnaire, starting in the row marked "Person 2".

If you need additional questionnaires, see the instructions for Question 1 in the Guide.

Page 2

1. NAME

Using the instructions given on the left, **print below** the names of all persons usually living here as of Wednesday, June 3, 1981.

2. RELATIONSHIP TO PERSON 1

For each person in this household, mark ☒ **one box only** to describe his or her relationship to Person 1.

If you mark the box "Other relative" or "Other non-relative", print in the relationship to Person 1. Some examples of the "Other" relationships are:

grandmother — room-mate's daughter
uncle — employee's husband

For further examples and special cases, see Guide.

Person 1 01

Last name

Given name and initial

01 ☒ Person 1

Person 2 02

Last name

Given name and initial

02 ☐ Husband or wife of Person 1
03 ☐ Common-law partner of Person 1
04 ☐ Son or daughter of Person 1
05 ☐ Father or mother of Person 1
06 ☐ Brother or sister of Person 1
07 ☐ Son-in-law or daughter-in-law of Person 1
08 ☐ Father-in-law or mother-in-law of Person 1
09 ☐ Brother-in-law or sister-in-law of Person 1
10 ☐ Grandchild of Person 1
11 ☐ Nephew or niece of Person 1
☐ Other relative of Person 1 (print below)
12 ☐ Lodger
13 ☐ Lodger's husband or wife
14 ☐ Lodger's son or daughter
15 ☐ Room-mate
16 ☐ Employee
☐ Other non-relative (print below)
17 ☐

Person 3 03

Last name

Given name and initial

04 ☐ Son or daughter of Person 1
05 ☐ Father or mother of Person 1
06 ☐ Brother or sister of Person 1
07 ☐ Son-in-law or daughter-in-law of Person 1
08 ☐ Father-in-law or mother-in-law of Person 1
09 ☐ Brother-in-law or sister-in-law of Person 1
10 ☐ Grandchild of Person 1
11 ☐ Nephew or niece of Person 1
☐ Other relative of Person 1 (print below)
12 ☐ Lodger
13 ☐ Lodger's husband or wife
14 ☐ Lodger's son or daughter
15 ☐ Room-mate
16 ☐ Employee
☐ Other non-relative (print below)
17 ☐

Person 4 04

Last name

Given name and initial

04 ☐ Son or daughter of Person 1
05 ☐ Father or mother of Person 1
06 ☐ Brother or sister of Person 1
07 ☐ Son-in-law or daughter-in-law of Person 1
08 ☐ Father-in-law or mother-in-law of Person 1
09 ☐ Brother-in-law or sister-in-law of Person 1
10 ☐ Grandchild of Person 1
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12 ☐ Lodger
13 ☐ Lodger's husband or wife
14 ☐ Lodger's son or daughter
15 ☐ Room-mate
16 ☐ Employee
☐ Other non-relative (print below)
17 ☐

Person 5 05

Last name

Given name and initial

04 ☐ Son or daughter of Person 1
05 ☐ Father or mother of Person 1
06 ☐ Brother or sister of Person 1
07 ☐ Son-in-law or daughter-in-law of Person 1
08 ☐ Father-in-law or mother-in-law of Person 1
09 ☐ Brother-in-law or sister-in-law of Person 1
10 ☐ Grandchild of Person 1
11 ☐ Nephew or niece of Person 1
☐ Other relative of Person 1 (print below)
12 ☐ Lodger
13 ☐ Lodger's husband or wife
14 ☐ Lodger's son or daughter
15 ☐ Room-mate
16 ☐ Employee
☐ Other non-relative (print below)
17 ☐

Person 6 06

Last name

Given name and initial

04 ☐ Son or daughter of Person 1
05 ☐ Father or mother of Person 1
06 ☐ Brother or sister of Person 1
07 ☐ Son-in-law or daughter-in-law of Person 1
08 ☐ Father-in-law or mother-in-law of Person 1
09 ☐ Brother-in-law or sister-in-law of Person 1
10 ☐ Grandchild of Person 1
11 ☐ Nephew or niece of Person 1
☐ Other relative of Person 1 (print below)
12 ☐ Lodger
13 ☐ Lodger's husband or wife
14 ☐ Lodger's son or daughter
15 ☐ Room-mate
16 ☐ Employee
☐ Other non-relative (print below)
17 ☐

3. DATE OF BIRTH Print day, month and year. Example: If you were born on the 10th of February, 1945, you would enter 10 (Day) 02 (Month) 1945 (Year) If exact date is not known, enter best estimate.	4. SEX	5. MARITAL STATUS What is your marital status? *(See Guide for further information.)* *Mark one box only*	6. What is the language you first learned in childhood and still understand? *Mark one box only*	OFFICE USE ONLY
Day 18 Month Year	19 ☐ Male 20 ☐ Female	21 ☐ Now married (excluding separated) 22 ☐ Separated 23 ☐ Divorced 24 ☐ Widowed 25 ☐ Never married (single)	57 ☐ English 58 ☐ French 59 ☐ German 60 ☐ Italian 61 ☐ Ukrainian 62 ☐ Other (specify)	63 ☐ A 64 ☐ F 65 ☐ M 66 ☐ U
Day 18 Month Year	19 ☐ Male 20 ☐ Female	21 ☐ Now married (excluding separated) 22 ☐ Separated 23 ☐ Divorced 24 ☐ Widowed 25 ☐ Never married (single)	57 ☐ English 58 ☐ French 59 ☐ German 60 ☐ Italian 61 ☐ Ukrainian 62 ☐ Other (specify)	63 ☐ A 64 ☐ F 65 ☐ M 66 ☐ U
Day 18 Month Year	19 ☐ Male 20 ☐ Female	21 ☐ Now married (excluding separated) 22 ☐ Separated 23 ☐ Divorced 24 ☐ Widowed 25 ☐ Never married (single)	57 ☐ English 58 ☐ French 59 ☐ German 60 ☐ Italian 61 ☐ Ukrainian 62 ☐ Other (specify)	63 ☐ A 64 ☐ F 65 ☐ M 66 ☐ U
Day 18 Month Year	19 ☐ Male 20 ☐ Female	21 ☐ Now married (excluding separated) 22 ☐ Separated 23 ☐ Divorced 24 ☐ Widowed 25 ☐ Never married (single)	57 ☐ English 58 ☐ French 59 ☐ German 60 ☐ Italian 61 ☐ Ukrainian 62 ☐ Other (specify)	63 ☐ A 64 ☐ F 65 ☐ M 66 ☐ U
Day 18 Month Year	19 ☐ Male 20 ☐ Female	21 ☐ Now married (excluding separated) 22 ☐ Separated 23 ☐ Divorced 24 ☐ Widowed 25 ☐ Never married (single)	57 ☐ English 58 ☐ French 59 ☐ German 60 ☐ Italian 61 ☐ Ukrainian 62 ☐ Other (specify)	63 ☐ A 64 ☐ F 65 ☐ M 66 ☐ U
Day 18 Month Year	19 ☐ Male 20 ☐ Female	21 ☐ Now married (excluding separated) 22 ☐ Separated 23 ☐ Divorced 24 ☐ Widowed 25 ☐ Never married (single)	57 ☐ English 58 ☐ French 59 ☐ German 60 ☐ Italian 61 ☐ Ukrainian 62 ☐ Other (specify)	63 ☐ A 64 ☐ F 65 ☐ M 66 ☐ U

A **dwelling** is a separate set of living quarters with a **private entrance** from the outside or from a common hallway or stairway inside the building. This entrance should not be through someone else's living quarters.

7. Enter the name of the person (or one of the persons) who lives here and is responsible for paying the rent, or mortgage, or taxes, or electricity, etc., for this dwelling.

07

01 ☐ Last name | Given name and initial

This person should answer the following questions about this dwelling.

NOTE: If no one living here makes any such payments, mark here ☐ and answer the dwelling questions yourself.

8. How many persons usually live here (according to the WHOM TO INCLUDE item in the INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTION 1)?

02 ☐ Number of persons

9. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure whether he or she should be listed? *For example, a student, a lodger who also has another home, a new baby still in hospital, or a former occupant of this household who has become a patient in a hospital or sanatorium within the past six months.*

☐ Yes ☐ No

If "Yes", print the name of each person left out and the reason.

Name

Reason

Name

Reason

If you require more space, please use the Comments section on the back cover.

10. How many persons who have a usual home elsewhere in Canada are staying or visiting here temporarily (as of Census Day, June 3)?

☐ None

OR

☐ Number of persons

11. Is this dwelling:

Mark one box only

03 ☐ owned or being bought by you or a member of this household?

04 ☐ rented (even if no cash rent is paid)?

12. Is this dwelling a:

Mark one box only

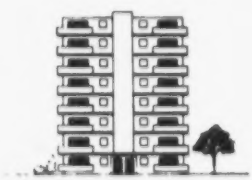
05 ☐ **single house** – a single dwelling not attached to any other building and surrounded on all sides by open space?

06 ☐ **semi-detached or double house** – one of two dwellings attached side by side but not attached to any other building and surrounded on all other sides by open space?

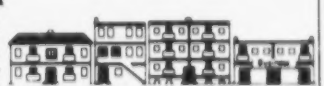
07 ☐ **duplex** – one of two dwellings, one above the other, not attached to any other building and surrounded on all sides by open space?

08 ☐ **row house** – one of three or more dwellings joined side by side but not having any other dwellings either above or below?

09 ☐ **apartment in a building that has five or more storeys** – for example, a dwelling unit in a highrise apartment building?



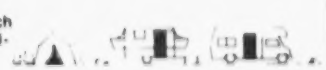
10 ☐ **apartment in a building that has less than five storeys** – for example, a dwelling unit in a triplex, quadruplex or a dwelling unit in a non-residential building or in a house that has been converted?



11 ☐ **house attached to a non-residential building** – a single dwelling attached at ground level to another building (such as a store, etc.) but separated from it by a common wall running from ground to roof?

12 ☐ **mobile home** (designed and constructed to be transported on its own chassis and capable of being moved on short notice)?

13 ☐ **other movable dwelling** (such as a tent, travel trailer, railroad car or houseboat)?



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14 ☐ Trans.
15 ☐ Coll.
16 ☐ Ref.
17 ☐ Miss.

18 ☐ JIC – A
19 ☐ JIC – B

13. When was this dwelling or the building containing this dwelling originally built? (To the best of your knowledge, mark the period in which the building was completed, not the time of any later remodelling, additions or conversions.)

08

Mark one box only

01 ☐ 1920 or before
02 ☐ 1921 - 1945
03 ☐ 1946 - 1960
04 ☐ 1961 - 1970
05 ☐ 1971 - 1975
06 ☐ 1976 - 1979
07 ☐ 1980
08 ☐ 1981

14. How long have you lived in this dwelling?

Mark one box only

09 ☐ Less than one year
10 ☐ One to two years
11 ☐ Three to five years
12 ☐ Six to ten years
13 ☐ More than ten years

15. How many rooms are there in this dwelling? (Include kitchen, bedrooms, finished rooms in attic or basement, etc. Do not count bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.)

14 [ ] Number of rooms

16. ■ How many bathrooms are there within this dwelling?

(See Guide for further information.)

15 ☐ None

OR

16 [ ] Number of complete bathrooms

17 [ ] Number of half bathrooms

17. ■ What is the **main** type of heating equipment for this dwelling?

Mark one box only

18 ☐ Steam or hot water furnace
19 ☐ Forced hot air furnace
20 ☐ Installed electric heating system
21 ☐ Heating stove, cooking stove, space heater
22 ☐ Other (fireplace, etc.)

18. ■ (a) Which fuel is used **most** for heating this dwelling?

23 ☐ Oil or kerosene
24 ☐ Piped gas, e.g., natural gas
25 ☐ Bottled gas, e.g., propane
26 ☐ Electricity
27 ☐ Wood
28 ☐ Coal or coke
29 ☐ Other fuel

(b) Which fuel is used **most** for **water** heating in this dwelling?

30 ☐ Oil or kerosene
31 ☐ Piped gas, e.g., natural gas
32 ☐ Bottled gas, e.g., propane
33 ☐ Electricity
34 ☐ Wood
35 ☐ Coal or coke
36 ☐ Other fuel

19. ■ Is this dwelling in need of any repairs? (Do not include desirable remodelling or additions.)

37 ☐ No, only **regular maintenance** is needed (painting, furnace cleaning, etc.)
38 ☐ Yes, **minor repairs** are needed (missing or loose floor tiles, bricks or shingles, defective steps, railing or siding, etc.)
39 ☐ Yes, **major repairs** are needed (defective plumbing or electrical wiring, structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.)

Answer Questions 20 to 22 for only the dwelling that you **now** occupy, even if you own or rent more than one dwelling. If exact amount is not known, please enter your best estimate.

NOTE: If you are a farm operator living on the farm you operate, mark here

40 ☐ and go to page 6.

20. ■ **For this dwelling,** what are the **yearly** payments (last 12 months) for:

(a) electricity?

41 ☐ None, or included in rent or other payments,

OR

Dollars Cents

42 [ ] [00] per year

(b) oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels?

43 ☐ None, or included in rent or other payments,

OR

Dollars Cents

44 [ ] [00] per year

(c) water and other municipal services?

45 ☐ None, or included in rent, municipal taxes or other payments,

OR

Dollars Cents

46 [ ] [00] per year

21. ■ **For RENTERS only:** What is the **monthly cash rent** you pay for this dwelling?

47 ☐ Rented without payment of cash rent

OR

Dollars Cents

48 [ ] [00] per month

Go to page 6

22. ■ **For OWNERS only:**

(a) What are your total regular **monthly** mortgage (or debt) payments for this dwelling?

49 ☐ None ▶ *Go to Question 22(c)*

OR

Dollars Cents

50 [ ] [00] per month

(b) Are your property taxes (municipal and school) included in the amount shown in Question 22(a)?

51 ☐ Yes ▶ *Go to Question 22(d)*
52 ☐ No

(c) What are your **estimated yearly** property taxes (municipal and school) for this dwelling?

53 ☐ None

OR

Dollars Cents

54 [ ] [00] per year

(d) If you were to sell this dwelling now, for how much would you expect to sell it?

Dollars Cents

55 [ ] [00]

(e) Is this dwelling part of a registered condominium?

56 ☐ Yes
57 ☐ No

Page 6

NAME OF PERSON 1

Last name | Given name and initial

23. Where were you born? (Mark according to present boundaries.)

09

IN CANADA — *Mark one box only*

01 ☐ Nfld.
02 ☐ P.E.I.
03 ☐ N.S.
04 ☐ N.B.
05 ☐ Que.
06 ☐ Ont.
07 ☐ Man.
08 ☐ Sask.
09 ☐ Alta.
10 ☐ B.C.
11 ☐ Yukon
12 ☐ N.W.T.

OUTSIDE CANADA — *Mark one box only*

13 ☐ United Kingdom
14 ☐ Italy
15 ☐ U.S.A.
16 ☐ West Germany
17 ☐ East Germany
18 ☐ Poland

Other (specify)

19 ☐☐

24. Of what country are you a citizen?

Mark as many boxes as apply

20 ☐ Canada, by birth ▶ *Go to Question 26*
21 ☐ Canada, by naturalization
22 ☐ Same as country of birth (other than Canada) ▶ *Go to Question 25*
23 ☐ Other

25. In what year did you first immigrate to Canada?

Print year below

If exact year is not known, please enter best estimate.

24 ☐☐☐☐ Year

26. To which ethnic or cultural group did you or your ancestors belong on first coming to this continent?

(See Guide for further information.)

25 ☐ French
26 ☐ English
27 ☐ Irish
28 ☐ Scottish
29 ☐ German
30 ☐ Italian
31 ☐ Ukrainian
32 ☐ Dutch (Netherlands)
33 ☐ Polish
34 ☐ Jewish
35 ☐ Chinese

Native Peoples

37 ☐ Inuit
38 ☐ Status or registered Indian
39 ☐ Non-status Indian
40 ☐ Métis

36 ☐ Other (specify)

27. What is your religion?

Mark one box only

41 ☐ Roman Catholic
42 ☐ United Church
43 ☐ Anglican
44 ☐ Presbyterian
45 ☐ Lutheran
46 ☐ Baptist
47 ☐ Greek Orthodox
48 ☐ Jewish
49 ☐ Ukrainian Catholic
50 ☐ Pentecostal
51 ☐ Jehovah's Witnesses
52 ☐ Mennonite
53 ☐ Salvation Army
54 ☐ Islam
55 ☐ No religion

56 ☐ Other (specify)

28. What language do you **yourself** speak at home now? (If more than one language, which language do you speak most often?)

Mark one box only

57 ☐ English
58 ☐ French
59 ☐ German
60 ☐ Italian
61 ☐ Ukrainian

62 ☐ Other (specify)

29. Can you speak English or French well enough to conduct a conversation?

(See Guide for further information.)

Mark one box only

63 ☐ English only
64 ☐ French only
65 ☐ Both English and French
66 ☐ Neither English nor French

30. Were you born before June 3, 1966?

☐ No ▶ **END HERE FOR THIS PERSON**
☐ Yes ▶ *Continue with Questions 31 to 46*

31. What is the highest grade or year of secondary (high) or elementary school you ever attended?

(See Guide for further information.)

67 ☐ No schooling or kindergarten only

OR

68 ☐ Highest grade or year (1 to 13) of secondary or elementary school

32. How many years of education have you ever completed at university?

69 ☐ None
70 ☐ Less than 1 year (of completed courses)
71 ☐ Number of completed years

33. How many years of schooling have you ever completed at an institution **other than** a university, secondary (high) or elementary school? Include years of schooling at community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs (general and professional), private trade schools or private business colleges, diploma schools of nursing, etc.

(See Guide for further information.)

72 ☐ None
73 ☐ Less than 1 year (of completed courses)
74 ☐ Number of completed years

34. What degrees, certificates or diplomas have you ever obtained?

(See Guide for further information.)

Mark as many boxes as apply

75 ☐ None
76 ☐ Secondary (high) school graduation certificate
77 ☐ Trades certificate or diploma
78 ☐ Other non-university certificate or diploma (obtained at community college, CEGEP, institute of technology, etc.)
79 ☐ University certificate or diploma **below** bachelor level
80 ☐ Bachelor's degree(s) (e.g., B.A., B.Sc., B.A.Sc., LL.B.)
81 ☐ University certificate or diploma **above** bachelor level
82 ☐ Master's degree(s) (e.g., M.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.)
83 ☐ Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry (M.D., D.D.S., D.M.D., D.V.M., O.D.)
84 ☐ Earned doctorate (e.g., Ph.D., D.Sc., D.Ed.)

QUESTIONS FOR PERSON 1 – CONTINUED

35. Have you attended a school, college or university at any time **since last September?** (Include attendance at elementary or secondary schools, business or trade schools, community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, etc.)

10 *Mark one box only*

01 ☐ No
02 ☐ Yes, full-time
03 ☐ Yes, part-time, day or evening

36. Where did you live 5 years ago on June 1, 1976?

Mark one box only

NOTE: *If your place of residence 5 years ago was a municipality within a large urban area, be careful not to confuse suburban municipalities with the largest city. For example, distinguish between Montréal-Nord and Montréal, Scarborough and Toronto, West Vancouver and Vancouver.*

04 ☐ This dwelling
05 ☐ Different dwelling in this city, town, village, borough, or municipality ▶ *Go to Question 37*
06 ☐ Outside Canada
07 ☐ Different city, town, village, borough, or municipality in Canada *(specify below)*

City, town, village, borough, or municipality

County — Province or territory

08 ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐

37. • **For WOMEN who are married or have ever been married:** How many children were **ever born to you?** (Count all children including those who may have died since birth or who may now be living elsewhere. However do not include stillbirths.)

09 ☐ None OR

10 ☐☐ Number of children

38. **For ALL PERSONS who are married or have ever been married:** What were the month and year of your **first** marriage?

If exact month or year are not known, enter best estimate.

11 ☐☐ Month ☐☐☐☐ Year

39. (a) Last week, how many hours did you work (not including housework or other work around your home)?

Include:
- *working for wages, salary, tips or commission,*
- *working in your own business, farm or professional practice,*
- *working without pay in a family farm or business.*

12 ☐ None ▶ *Continue with Questions 39(b) to 46*

OR

13 ☐☐ Hours (to the nearest hour) ▶ *Go to Question 41*

• (b) Last week, were you on temporary lay-off or absent from your job or business?

Mark one box only

14 ☐ No
15 ☐ Yes, on temporary lay-off
16 ☐ Yes, on vacation, ill, on strike or locked out, or absent for other reasons

• (c) Last week, did you have definite arrangements to start a new job within the next four weeks?

17 ☐ No
18 ☐ Yes

• (d) Did you look for work during the past four weeks? For example, did you contact a Canada Employment Centre, check with employers, place or answer newspaper ads?

Mark one box only

19 ☐ No ▶ *Go to Question 40*
20 ☐ Yes, looked for full-time work
21 ☐ Yes, looked for part-time work (less than 30 hours per week)

• (e) Was there any reason why you could not start work last week?

Mark one box only

22 ☐ No, could have started work
23 ☐ Yes, already had a job
24 ☐ Yes, temporary illness or disability
25 ☐ Yes, personal or family responsibilities
26 ☐ Yes, going to school
27 ☐ Yes, other reasons

40. When did you last work, even for a few days (not including housework or other work around your home)?

• *Mark one box only*

28 ☐ In 1981 ▶ *Answer Questions 41 to 46*
29 ☐ In 1980 ▶ *Answer Questions 41 to 46*
30 ☐ Before 1980
31 ☐ Never worked in lifetime ▶ *Go to Question 46*

41. **NOTE:** Questions 41 to 44 refer to your job or business last week. If none, answer for your job of longest duration since January 1, 1980. If you held more than one job last week, answer for the job at which you worked the most hours.

(a) For whom did you work?

Name of firm, government agency, etc.

Department, branch, division, section or plant

(b) What kind of business, industry or service was this?

Give full description. For example, paper box manufacturing, road construction, retail shoe store, secondary school, dairy farm.

32 ☐☐☐

42. At what address did you work? If no usual place of work, see Guide.

Mark one box only

33 ☐ Worked at home (includes living and working on the same farm)
34 ☐ Worked outside Canada
35 ☐ Worked at address below *(please specify)*

Number — Street

If street address is not known, give the building name, shopping centre or street intersection, etc.

City, town, village, borough, township or other municipality

Important: *If you worked in a suburban municipality within a large urban area, specify that municipality, not the main city.*

County — Province or territory

36 ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐ 37 ☐ 38 ☐☐☐☐☐

QUESTIONS FOR PERSON 1 – CONCLUDED

43. (a) What kind of work were you doing?

For example, accounting clerk, sales representative, civil engineer, secondary school teacher, chief electrician, metal worker.

(b) In this work, what were your most important activities or duties?

For example, verifying invoices, selling electrical tools, managing the research department, teaching mathematics, supervising construction electricians, operating lathe (If in the Armed Forces give rank.)

11

01 ☐☐☐☐

44. (a) In this job were you mainly:

02 ☐ working for wages, salary, tips or commission?
03 ☐ working without pay for a relative in a family farm or business?
→ *Go to Question 45*

04 ☐ self-employed without paid help?
05 ☐ self-employed with paid help?
→ *Continue with Question 44(b)*

(b) If self-employed, was your farm or business incorporated?

06 ☐ No
07 ☐ Yes

45. (a) **In how many weeks** did you work during 1980 (not including housework or other work around your home)?

Include those weeks in which you:

- *worked full-time or part-time;*
- *were on vacation or sick leave with pay;*
- *were self-employed.*

08 ☐ None → *Go to Question 46*

OR

09 ☐☐ Weeks

(b) During most of those weeks, did you work full-time or part-time?

Mark one box only

10 ☐ Full-time
11 ☐ Part-time

CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 46

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12 ☐ In

*** Questions 23 to 46 have been asked to each person listed on page 2 of this questionnaire.**

46. During the year ending December 31, 1980, did you receive any income or suffer any loss from the sources listed below?

- If yes, please check the "Yes" box and enter the amount; in case of a loss, also check the "Loss" box.
- If no, please check the "No" box and proceed to the next source.
- Do not include family allowances.
- Please consult the Guide for details.

		AMOUNT Dollars	Cents
(a) Total **wages** and **salaries** *including commissions, bonuses, tips, etc., before any deductions*	13 ☐ Yes → 14 ☐ No		
(b) Net **non-farm self-employment** income *(gross receipts minus expenses) from unincorporated business, professional practice, etc., on own account or in partnership*	15 ☐ Yes → 16 ☐ Loss 17 ☐ No		
(c) Net **farm self-employment** income *(gross receipts minus expenses) from agricultural operations on own account or in partnership*	18 ☐ Yes → 19 ☐ Loss 20 ☐ No		
(d) **Old age security pension** and **guaranteed income supplement** *from federal government only, and* **benefits** from **Canada** or **Quebec Pension Plan** *(Provincial income supplements should be reported in (f))*	21 ☐ Yes → 22 ☐ No		
(e) Benefits from **Unemployment Insurance**	23 ☐ Yes → 24 ☐ No		
(f) **Other income** from **government sources** *including provincial income supplements and social assistance, e.g., veterans' pensions, workers' compensation, welfare payments (Do* **not** *include family allowances)*	25 ☐ Yes → 26 ☐ No		
(g) **Dividends** and **interest** *on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and* **other investment income**, *e.g., net rents from real estate, interest from mortgages*	27 ☐ Yes → 28 ☐ Loss 29 ☐ No		
(h) **Retirement pensions, superannuation** and **annuities** and **other money income**, *e.g., alimony, scholarships (Do* **not** *include family allowances)*	30 ☐ Yes → 31 ☐ No		
(i) **Total income** *from all of the above sources (Do* **not** *include family allowances)*	32 ☐ Yes → 33 ☐ Loss 34 ☐ No		

END OF QUESTIONS FOR PERSON 1

PERSON 2 – CONTINUE

Appendix F. Bibliography

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